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ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION FY 1982

For Manpower Planners

NEW YORK STATE

STATE OF NEW YORK
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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Lillian Roberts, Industrial Commissioner

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ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION

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INTRODUCTION

This Annual Planning Information (API) report was designed for employment and training program administrators and planners, and others concerned with the State's economic condition and labor market. Data obtained from the New York State Department of Labor, U.S. Bureau of the Census, and other State and Federal agencies are included. Various sections of the API deal with the State's population, labor force, employment and unemployment, occupational supply and demand, and the number of individuals requiring employment-related services.

The report is intended to be a source document for planners; it presents and interprets data but does not apply the data to specific planning situations.

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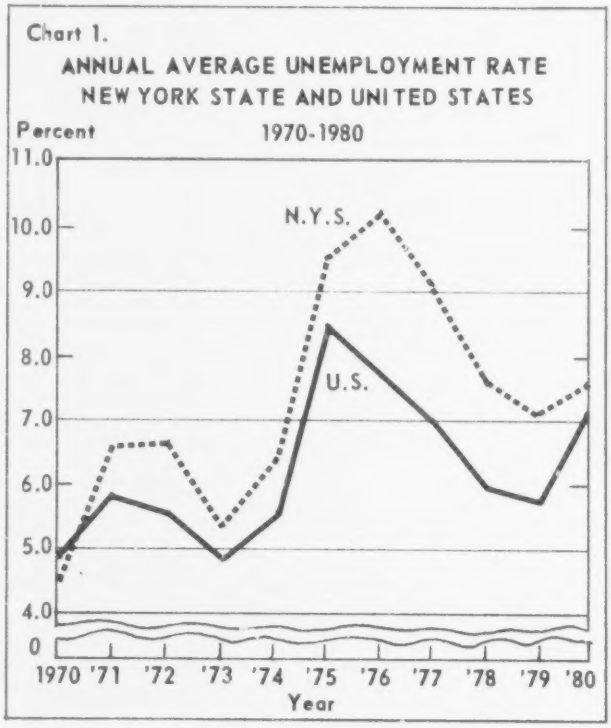
Highlights

The impact of the sharp but brief national recession which occurred in 1980--brought about in part by huge oil price increases in 1979--was less severe in New York State than in many other parts of the country. Unlike previous recessions, where statewide job losses were substantial and recovery was relatively slow, total nonagricultural jobs in the State moved ahead slightly to a 1980 annual average of 7,204,000--a new record level.

Data from the Bureau of the Census show that the State's population was 17,557,288 in April 1980, down 3.8 percent from 1970 as losses in New York City and other metropolitan areas more than offset increases elsewhere. Further losses are expected through Fiscal Year 1982 when residents of the State are projected to number slightly over 17,400,000. In spite of the decline in the total, youth (ages 16-21) and the prime working age group (22-44) are projected to increase.

The State's labor force contracted slightly to 7,992,000 in 1980; reductions in resident employment overbalanced a rise in unemployment of 32,000. New York's jobless rate rose from 7.1 percent in 1979 to 7.6 percent in 1980 but the gap between the State and national unemployment rates narrowed over the year as the increase in the U.S. rate was more sizable - from 5.8 to 7.1 percent.

Chart 1.



Of the unemployed in New York State in 1980, over 950,000 different indidivuals received unemployment insurance benefits. Over half (58.0 percent) were blue-collar workers, while manufacturing accounted for over a third (34.8 percent) of those receiving benefits.

Table 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
NEW YORK STATE
1970-1980

(Annual averages, numbers in thousands)

Year	Labor force			Unemployment rate (percent)	
	Total	Employed	Unemployed	New York	United States
1970	7,426	7,096	331	4.5	4.9
1971	7,479	6,989	490	6.6	5.9
1972	7,480	6,981	500	6.7	5.6
1973	7,415	7,011	404	5.4	4.9
1974	7,538	7,057	481	6.4	5.6
1975	7,634	6,906	727	9.5	8.5
1976	7,685	6,896	789	10.3	7.7
1977	7,727	7,022	704	9.1	7.0
1978	7,888	7,236	603	7.7	6.0
1979	8,008	7,437	571	7.1	5.8
1980	7,992	7,388	603	7.6	7.1
Fiscal Year 1982 forecasts					
High	8,120	7,455	665	8.2	-
Medium	8,059	7,459	600	7.4	-
Low	8,020	7,483	537	6.7	-

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment rose only 0.4 percent (25,300) to 7,204,000 in 1980, but this was a new record level for the current series of data. All of the increase occurred in nonmanufacturing industries, with service jobs showing the largest gain (58,300 or 3.5 percent). Finance, insurance and real estate employment rose 18,900 (3.1 percent), and Federal government jobs were up 7,400 cancelling a loss of 4,600 in the local government sector. Manufacturing employment dropped 41,700 or 2.8 percent over the year. Table 2 presents job levels and changes in the major industry categories from 1979 to 1980.

The average length of the workweek for manufacturing production workers in 1980 was down slightly (0.2 hour) from 1979. It was also shorter for non-supervisory workers in each selected nonmanufacturing industry surveyed, except banking. Average weekly earnings in manufacturing rose 8.7 percent from 1979 to 1980, but this was much less than the 13.5 percent increase in the cost of living (as measured by the U.S. Consumer Price Index).

The average monthly new hires per 100 manufacturing workers dropped 0.4 to 2.0 in 1980, while the recall rate was up slightly (0.2). Quits dropped by 0.3 per 100 workers and layoffs rose by 0.3 to 2.1 in 1980. The decline in both the new hire and quit rates, and an increase in layoffs reflected the loss in manufacturing jobs over the year.

Table 2. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY JOBS
IN NEW YORK STATE BY MAJOR INDUSTRY CATEGORY
1979 AND 1980

(Annual averages in thousands)

Industry category	Number of jobs		Change 1979-1980	
	1980	1979	Net	Percent
All industries	7,204.7	7,179.4	+25.3	+0.4
Manufacturing	1,451.1	1,492.8	-41.7	-2.8
Durable goods	747.0	767.6	-20.6	-2.7
Nondurable goods	704.1	725.3	-21.2	-2.9
Nonmanufacturing	5,753.6	5,686.6	+67.0	+1.2
Mining	6.1	5.9	+0.2	+3.4
Construction	207.3	210.3	-3.0	-1.4
Transportation, communication and utilities	431.9	433.8	-1.9	-0.4
Wholesale and retail trade	1,468.3	1,476.8	-8.5	-0.6
Retail trade	1,019.7	1,027.5	-7.8	-0.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	624.3	605.4	+18.9	+3.1
Services	1,701.5	1,643.2	+58.3	+3.5
Government	1,314.3	1,311.3	+3.0	+0.2
Federal	168.4	161.0	+7.4	+4.6
State	246.2	246.0	+0.2	+0.1
Local	899.6	904.2	-4.6	-0.5

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Projections to 1985 indicate that major job gains will occur in the State's clerical, professional and technical, and service occupations--continuing a long-run trend away from blue-collar jobs. About 334,000 job openings due to growth or replacement needs (such as death and retirement) and about 430,000 job openings due to geographic and occupational transfers are expected annually through 1985.

In Fiscal Year 1982, about 1,870,000 people in the State will experience a spell of unemployment and will require employment-related services.

Population Trends Since 1970

According to a final count of the 1980 Census, the population of New York State was 17,557,288 on April 1, 1980. This figure represents a decrease of 3.8 percent from the 18,241,391 inhabitants enumerated in the 1970 Census. During the same period, the population of the United States increased 11.4 percent, and the population of states in the Northeast inched upward 0.2 percent. New York's population decline was much greater than Rhode Island's (-0.3 percent), the only other state in the country to experience a drop 1/. The Western and Southern Regions of the U.S. registered the largest gains, 23.9 percent and 20.0 percent, respectively.

As shown in Table 3, the decline of the State's population from 1970 to 1980 was not evenly distributed among areas. Coupled with the outmigration from the State as a whole, the long-term trend of migration to the suburban areas from the central cities also continued. The most severe reductions were centered in New York City (824,600), the Buffalo Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) (106,600), and Nassau County (107,300).

Table 3. TOTAL POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE
NEW YORK STATE AND SELECTED AREAS
1970 AND 1980
(In thousands)

Area	1980	1970	Change 1970-1980	
			Number (000's)	Percent
New York State	17,557.3	18,241.4	-684.1	-3.8
Albany-Schenectady Troy SMSA	795.0	778.0	+17.0	+2.2
Binghamton SMSA (New York portion)	263.5	268.3	-4.8	-1.8
Buffalo SMSA	1,242.6	1,349.2	-106.6	-7.9
Elmira SMSA	97.7	101.5	-3.8	-3.7
Nassau-Suffolk SMSA	2,605.8	2,555.9	+49.9	+2.0
New York SMSA (8-county)	8,274.4	9,076.6	-802.2	-8.8
New York City	7,071.0	7,895.6	-824.6	-10.4
Poughkeepsie SMSA	245.1	222.3	+22.8	+10.3
Rochester SMSA	971.9	961.5	+10.4	+1.1
Syracuse SMSA	642.4	636.6	+5.8	+0.9
Utica-Rome SMSA	320.2	340.5	-20.3	-6.0
Metropolitan	15,458.6	16,290.4	-831.8	-5.1
Nonmetropolitan	2,098.7	1,951.0	+147.7	+7.6

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

1. Washington, D.C. declined by 15.7 percent.

Nonmetropolitan areas as a whole grew by 7.6 percent (147,700). Within SMSA's, the counties located outside the major cities generally registered increases, but in some cases, these gains more than offset setbacks in the major cities and the more highly urbanized counties in the SMSA's. The most significant growth occurred in Suffolk (157,200), Richmond (56,700), Orange (37,900), Saratoga (32,000), Rockland (29,600), Dutchess (22,800), and Putnam (20,500) counties.

Population counts for counties in 1960, 1970 and 1980 are shown in Table A-1.

The most recent data available on the components of change of the population indicate that outmigration was mainly responsible for the drop of 684,100 residents in New York State between 1970 and 1980. Births outnumbered deaths by 688,000 during the seventies, but this was outweighed by a total net outmigration of 1,372,100 persons.

Outmigration was predominantly a metropolitan phenomenon, centered in the downstate area. Nonmetropolitan areas as a group experienced a net immigration of 66,700 during the decade. The only metropolitan area to experience net immigration was the Poughkeepsie SMSA (+12,400).

Table 4. COMPONENTS OF CHANGE OF THE POPULATION
NEW YORK STATE AND SELECTED AREAS
1970-1980
(In thousands)

Area	Total	Births	Deaths	Migration a/
New York State	-684.1	2,310.2	1,622.2	-1,372.1
Albany-Schenectady-Troy SMSA	+17.0	98.4	74.8	-6.6
Binghamton SMSA b/	-4.8	33.0	22.3	-15.5
Buffalo SMSA	-106.6	160.6	121.2	-146.0
Elmira SMSA	-3.8	13.2	9.3	-7.7
Nassau-Suffolk SMSA	+49.9	289.9	185.0	-55.0
New York SMSA (8-county)	-802.2	1,158.3	842.2	-1,118.3
Poughkeepsie SMSA	+22.8	26.9	16.5	+12.4
Rochester SMSA	+10.4	127.5	76.6	-40.5
Syracuse SMSA	+5.8	86.6	51.7	-29.1
Utica-Rome SMSA	-20.3	43.4	31.2	-32.5
Metropolitan	-831.8	2,037.8	1,430.8	-1,438.8
Nonmetropolitan	+147.7	272.4	191.4	+66.7

a. Migration is the residual of total change plus the net change of births minus deaths.

b. Broome and Tioga counties only (New York portion).

SOURCE: Total population change is from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Births and deaths are from New York State Department of Health.

The working age population (persons 16 years of age and over), increased by 4.1 percent from 12,792,000 in 1970 to 13,314,000 in 1980, according to the Current Population Survey. The percentage rise of the nonwhite population was much greater; 49.5 percent from 1970 to 1980. The difference in the growth rates of the white and nonwhite populations was reflected by a jump in the number of nonwhites as a percent of the total working age population; 12.0 percent in 1970 to 15.1 percent in 1980 (see Table 5).

The age distribution of the working age population did not change radically from 1970 to 1980. The percent of the population 45 to 64 years of age fell from 31.5 percent of the total in 1970 to 27.8 percent in 1980. All other age groups edged upward over the decade.

The sex distribution remained relatively stable over the ten-year period. Females increased slightly from 1970 to 1980 as a climb in the percentage of nonwhite females outweighed a reduction in the percentage of white females.

Table 5. DISTRIBUTION OF NEW YORK STATE'S POPULATION 16 AND OVER BY RACE AND SEX, 1970, 1980 AND FISCAL YEAR 1982

Group	1970	1980	Fiscal Year 1982
Total	100.0[a/]	100.0[a/]	100.0[a/]
White	88.0	84.9	84.3
Male	41.1	39.6	39.3
Female	46.8	45.4	45.1
Nonwhite	12.0	15.1	15.7
Male	5.4	6.6	6.8
Female	6.7	8.5	8.9

a. Detail may not add to totals for 1970 and 1982 because of rounding. Data for 1980 may not add to total because of survey error and rounding.
SOURCES: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, (1970); U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey (1980); and Lawrence Berkeley Laboratories (FY 1982).

The 1980 Census shows that New York State's Hispanic population rose by 22.7 percent from 1970 to 1,659,245 in 1980. In 1970, persons of Hispanic origin comprised 7.4 percent of the State's total population, while in 1980, they made up 9.4 percent (see Table 6). Information on the characteristics of Hispanics (such as age groups) are not yet available for 1980.

Table 6. TOTAL HISPANIC POPULATION
NEW YORK STATE
1970 AND 1980

Year	Number	Percent of total State population
1970	1,351,982	7.4
1980	1,659,245	9.4

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Population Outlook to Fiscal Year 1982

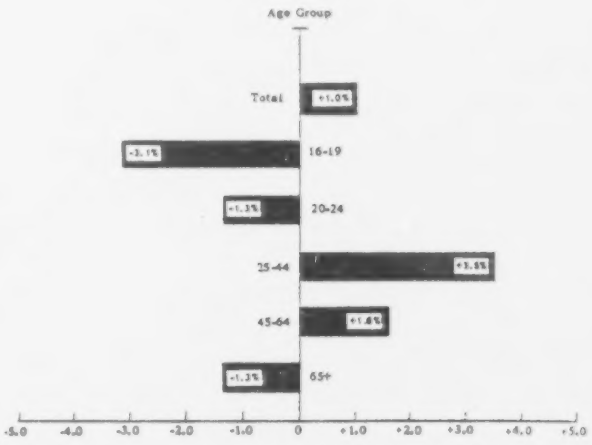
New York State's population is expected to continue to decline through 1982. Projections from the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratories, University of California, indicate that the State's 1982 population will be about 17,446,000. This is a drop of 0.6 percent from the 1980 Census final count.

Unlike total population, the working age population (persons 16 years of age and over) will probably not decline from 1980 to Fiscal Year 1982, but rather may rise 0.9 percent. (See Chart 2.) The gain will be concentrated in the 25-44 (3.6 percent) and 45-64 (1.5 percent) age groups. The number of persons in each of the other age groups will decline over the period: 16-19 (3.5 percent), 20-24 (0.7 percent), and 65 and over (2.1 percent).

The projection for FY 1982 shows nonwhites continuing to account for a larger share of the working age population (15.7 percent) than in 1980 (15.1 percent).

The proportions of women and men in the working age population is not expected to change appreciably from 1980 to FY 1982.

Chart 2. EXPECTED PERCENT CHANGE OF POPULATION BY AGE
NEW YORK STATE
1980- FY 1982
(Percent changes)



SOURCE: Figures for 1980 are from the U.S. Department of Labor, Current Population Survey. Figures for 1982 are from the University of California, Lawrence Berkeley Laboratories.

Civilian Labor Force Trends Since 1970

New York State's civilian labor force--the number of persons 16 years of age and over who are working or actively seeking work--averaged 7,992,000 during 1980, down from 8,008,000 in 1979 (see Table 7). The reduction of 0.2 percent was the first since 1973 when the average fell 0.9 percent on the eve of a nationwide economic slowdown. The civilian labor force participation rate (LFPR)--defined as the percent of the civilian noninstitutional population in the civilian labor force--dipped slightly to 60.0 after expanding gradually by 3.4 percentage points since 1973. This change overbalanced a nominal rise in the working age population from year to year.

Table 7. LABOR FORCE TRENDS
NEW YORK STATE
1970-1980

(Annual averages)

Year	Civilian labor force			
	Total (000's)	Change from previous year		As percent of U.S. labor force
		Number (000's)	Percent	
1970	7,426	-	-	9.0
1971	7,479	+53	+0.7	8.9
1972	7,480	+1	*	8.6
1973	7,415	-65	-0.9	8.4
1974	7,538	+123	+1.7	8.3
1975	7,634	+96	+1.3	8.2
1976	7,685	+51	+0.7	8.1
1977	7,727	+42	+0.5	7.9
1978	7,838	+111	+1.4	7.8
1979	8,008	+170	+2.2	7.8
1980	7,992	-16	-0.2	7.6

*Less than 0.05 percent.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey and Employment and Earnings, January 1981.

From 1970 to 1980, the State's labor force picked up by 7.6 percent, compared with a healthy advance of 26.6 percent in the U.S. As a result, the State's share of the U.S. labor force dwindled from 9.0 to 7.6 percent over the ten years. The disparity in growth between the two was primarily caused by a difference in the growth rates of the working age population during the decade--18.6 percent in the nation and only 4.1 percent in the State. There was also a widening in the difference between the LFPR's: 2.5 percentage points in 1970 and 3.8 percentage points in 1980 (Table 8).

The racial composition of the labor force moved towards a higher concentration of "black and other races" through 1980. In 1970, 11.1 percent of the statewide labor force was categorized as "black and other races"; by 1980, this group averaged 14.4 percent of the total. The "black and other" noninstitutional population sharply increased and the LFPR moved up slightly.

The most significant differences in labor force participation rates between the U.S. and New York State were within the "black and other races" category. While rates for males and females combined were on a "roller coaster" pattern during the last ten years for both the U.S. and the State, the difference between the two narrowed by 1.6 percentage points. For males, however, a slide of 5.7 percentage points in the LFPR for the nation was overshadowed by a sharp contraction of 12.2 percentage points in New York State.

The ratio of women in New York's labor force moved up from 38.3 percent in 1970 to 42.8 percent in 1980, with an upswing in the labor force participation rate from 41.3 to 47.7 percent. The LFPR for white females climbed by 6.8 percentage points and for "black and other races" by 1.8 percentage points. This growth did not keep pace with that of the nation, however, where the white and "black and other races" female rates widened by 8.7 and 3.9 percentage points respectively.

Compared with 1970, the average age of labor force participants was younger in 1980. In 1970, almost 42 percent of the labor force was 45 years of age and over. By 1980, just over 34 percent of the labor force was 45 and over.

Since 1977, the Hispanic labor force in New York State grew 11.5 percent to a level of 573,000. Nationally, this group expanded by 25.2 percent over the period. In the State, persons of Hispanic origin comprised 6.6 percent of the labor force in 1977 and 7.2 percent in 1980.

Table 8. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX AND RACE
UNITED STATES AND NEW YORK STATE

1970-1980

Year	All workers		White-total		White male		White female		Black and other-total		Black and other-male		Black and other-female	
	U.S.	N.Y.S.	U.S.	N.Y.S.	U.S.	N.Y.S.	U.S.	N.Y.S.	U.S.	N.Y.S.	U.S.	N.Y.S.	U.S.	N.Y.S.
1970	60.4	57.9	60.2	58.6	80.0	76.9	42.6	40.4	61.8	56.6	76.5	79.3	49.5	48.5
1971	60.2	57.8	60.1	57.5	79.6	76.8	42.6	40.5	60.9	60.7	74.9	76.5	49.2	48.6
1972	60.4	57.5	60.4	57.6	79.6	76.9	43.2	40.6	60.0	56.6	73.7	72.3	48.7	44.7
1973	60.8	56.9	60.9	57.1	79.5	76.3	44.1	40.3	60.3	55.3	73.8	70.5	49.1	43.2
1974	61.2	57.7	61.4	57.9	79.4	76.4	45.2	41.7	60.0	56.1	73.3	72.0	49.1	44.4
1975	61.2	58.0	61.5	58.4	78.7	76.6	45.9	42.6	59.3	55.5	71.5	69.4	49.2	45.5
1976	61.6	58.1	61.9	58.5	78.4	76.0	46.9	42.9	59.4	55.7	70.7	68.4	50.2	46.6
1977	62.3	58.3	62.6	58.6	78.5	75.4	48.1	43.8	60.0	56.6	71.0	69.5	50.9	47.3
1978	63.2	59.1	63.4	59.2	78.6	75.0	49.5	45.4	61.8	58.8	72.1	70.4	53.3	49.7
1979	63.7	60.3	64.0	60.5	78.6	75.7	50.6	47.1	61.8	59.5	71.9	71.1	53.5	50.9
1980	63.8	60.0	64.2	60.4	78.3	75.7	51.3	47.2	61.2	57.6	70.8	67.1	53.4	50.3

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Civilian Labor Force Outlook for Fiscal Year 1982

New York State's labor force is expected to average 8,059,000 in FY 1982. The average could range from a low of 8,020,000 to a high of 8,120,000 depending on the strength or weakness of the economy.

The distribution of the labor force by race is expected to change only slightly between 1980 and 1982. By FY 1982, whites will comprise 85.5 percent of the labor force (down 0.1 percentage point), blacks 13.3 percent (up 0.7 percentage point) and other races 1.1 percent (down 0.6 percentage point).

Women will continue to account for an increasing share of the labor force through FY 1982. They are expected to comprise from 43 to 44 percent of the labor force in FY 1982 compared with 42.8 percent in 1980. This reflects a continuation of the trend of higher LFPR's for females and declining rates for men.

The age distribution of the labor force is not expected to change greatly from 1980 to FY 1982. The 45-64 age group is expected to fall from 30.9 to 29.3 percent of the total, while the largest increase will occur in the 25-44 group, up from 44.6 to 45.3 percent.

The labor force participation rate for all workers is expected to fall to 59.9 percent in FY 1982 from 60.0 percent in 1980.

EMPLOYMENT

Long-term Trends: 1960-1980

Three recessions in the United States in the last 20 years--beginning in 1960, 1969 and 1973--had a major impact on nonagricultural jobs in New York State. Cutbacks were generally more severe and recovery was slower in the State than nationally. The 1980 economic downturn--termed by the National Bureau of Economic Research as the shortest recession on record (seven months)--had a similar impact on some industries in the State. Manufacturing, construction, transportation and trade felt the effects of higher interest rates, increased foreign competition and slumps in the auto industry. Unlike previous recessionary periods, however, total jobs moved upward over the year by a modest 25,300 (0.4 percent) to a new all-time annual average record of 7,204,700. (See Chart 3.)

During the first recession of the 1960's (1960-1961), both the State and the United States experienced a decline of 0.4 percent in nonagricultural employment, but the national recovery was quicker and more substantial than the State's. Throughout the second contraction (1969-1970), employment in the U.S. was unchanged while statewide, job losses totaled 0.4 percent from 1969 to 1970 and 2.0 percent from 1970 to 1971. The third recession (1973-1975) caused a 1.7 percent job reduction for the nation between 1974 and 1975. In New York State, however, setbacks continued for 3 years: -0.8 percent in 1974, -3.5 percent in 1975, and -0.6 percent in 1976. (See Table 9.) In terms of decline in nonfarm employment and length of recovery, this recession was by far the most severe in the State.

During the 1970's, nonfarm jobs in the State grew by 48,300 or 0.7 percent to a peak of 7,204,700 in 1980. If the growth in the State had kept pace with that of the nation, however, jobs in the State would have grown by about 28.0 percent and would have reached a peak of over 9 million jobs. This indicates that the State is often adversely affected by national slowdowns and has not participated proportionately in national job growth during recovery periods.

Not all the State's industries have been affected to the same degree. Total manufacturing suffered the greatest loss of jobs, falling by 427,600 or 22.8 percent from 1960 to 1980; most of the decline (309,500 or 17.6 percent) occurred from 1970-1980. Thus the national growth in manufacturing, although one of the slowest-growing sectors, was not sufficient to offset declining state trends.

Chart 3. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
NEW YORK STATE
1960-1980
(Annual averages)

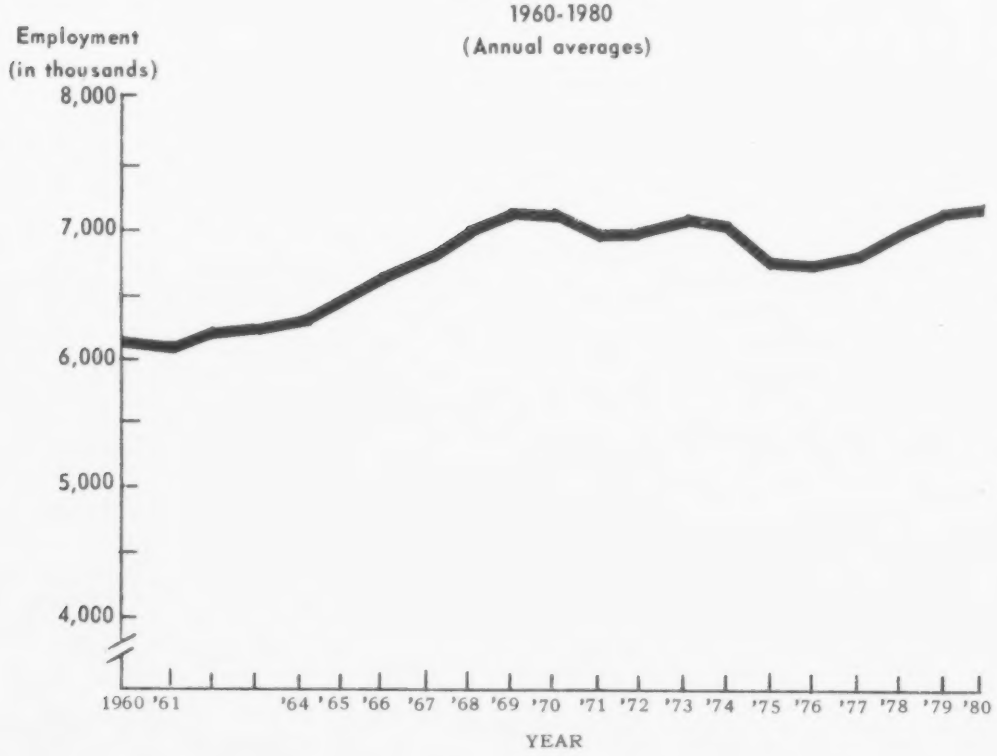


Table 9. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
NEW YORK STATE AND UNITED STATES
1960-1980

(Annual averages in thousands)

Year	New York State			United States		
	Number	Change from previous year		Number	Change from previous year	
		Net	Percent		Net	Percent
1960	6,181.9	-	-	54,189	-	-
1961	6,157.7	-24.2	-0.4	53,999	-190	-0.4
1962	6,261.3	+103.6	+1.7	55,549	+1,550	+2.9
1963	6,273.7	+12.4	+0.2	56,653	+1,104	+2.0
1964	6,370.7	+97.0	+1.5	58,283	+1,630	+2.9
1965	6,518.7	+14.8	+2.3	60,765	+2,482	+4.3
1966	6,709.5	+190.8	+2.9	63,901	+3,136	+5.2
1967	6,858.3	+148.8	+2.2	65,803	+1,902	+3.0
1968	7,001.7	+143.4	+2.1	67,897	+2,094	+3.2
1969	7,182.0	+180.3	+2.6	70,384	+2,487	+3.7
1970	7,156.4	-25.6	-0.4	70,880	+496	+0.7
1971	7,011.4	-145.0	-2.0	71,214	+334	+0.5
1972	7,038.5	+27.1	+0.4	73,675	+2,461	+3.5
1973	7,132.2	+93.7	+1.3	76,790	+3,115	+4.2
1974	7,077.1	-55.1	-0.8	78,265	+1,475	+1.9
1975	6,829.9	-247.2	-3.5	76,945	-1,320	-1.7
1976	6,789.5	-40.4	-0.6	79,382	+2,437	+3.2
1977	6,857.6	+68.1	+1.0	82,471	+3,089	+3.9
1978	7,044.5	+186.9	+2.7	86,697	+4,226	+5.1
1979	7,179.4	+134.9	+1.9	89,886	+3,189	+3.7
1980	7,204.7	+25.3	+0.4	90,652	+766	+0.9

SOURCES: Employment and Earnings, January 1981, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and Business Conditions Digest, September 1980, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Even though the total jobs picture in manufacturing worsened over the last 20 years, a few of the State's manufacturing industries recorded gains. Instruments employment in New York State rose 24,000 or 22.7 percent from 1960 to 1980. Rubber and miscellaneous products employment also rose; 9,000 jobs or 40.4 percent. In both of these industry groups, most of the job gain occurred from 1960-1970, with little growth from 1970 to 1980.

Nonmanufacturing employment strengthened from 1960 to 1980; jobs increased by 1,450,400 or 33.7 percent. However, most of the gain occurred before 1970; from 1970 to 1980, nonmanufacturing jobs in New York State rose only 357,800 or 6.6 percent. This upswing reflected a national growth in all nonfarm jobs and, more specifically, national growth patterns within individual industries. Among nonmanufacturing industries, services employment showed steady improvement during the last 20 years (except 1975), rising by 723,500 jobs or 74.0 percent. From 1970-1980 services employment showed the most significant gain of any industry group (+25.0 percent).

From 1960 to 1980, government employment rose by 56.9 percent; finance, insurance and real estate by 30.2 percent; and retail trade by 22.7 percent: most of the gain took place during the last decade (see Table 10).

As a result of the decline in manufacturing employment and the increase in services and other nonmanufacturing industries employment over the last 20 years, the distribution of nonfarm jobs has shifted away from manufacturing. As shown in Chart 4, services moved from third place among employers in the State in 1960 (following manufacturing and trade) to first (the largest employer) by 1980.

Table 10. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
NEW YORK STATE
1960, 1970 and 1980

(Annual averages in thousands)

Industry	1960	1970	1980	Change 1960-1970		Change 1970-1980	
				Net	Percent	Net	Percent
Total nonfarm jobs	6,181.9	7,156.4	7,204.7	974.5	+15.8	+48.3	+0.7
Manufacturing	1,878.7	1,760.6	1,451.1	-118.1	-6.3	-309.5	-17.6
Durable goods	817.7	828.1	747.0	+10.4	+1.3	-81.1	-9.8
Lumber and wood	51.9[a/]	47.1[a/]	14.2	-4.8[a/]	-9.2[a/]	-9.7[a/]	-20.6[a/]
Furniture and fixtures			23.2				
Stone, clay, glass and concrete	48.6	45.4	38.3	-3.2	-6.6	-7.1	-15.6
Primary metals	77.1	75.3	53.0	-1.8	-2.3	-22.3	-29.6
Fabricated metals	99.7	95.2	82.0	-4.5	-4.5	-13.2	-13.9
Nonelectrical machinery	159.1	178.2	174.0	+19.1	+12.0	-4.2	-2.4
Electrical and electronic machinery	177.3	176.9	159.3	-0.4	-0.2	-17.6	-9.9
Transportation equipment	98.6	86.6	73.6	-12.0	-12.2	-13.0	-15.0
Instruments	105.5	123.4	129.5	+17.9	+17.0	+6.1	+4.9
Nondurable goods	1,061.0	932.6	704.1	-128.4	-12.1	-228.5	-24.5
Food and kindred	156.7	126.9	90.2	-29.8	-19.0	-36.7	-28.9
Tobacco	2.8	3.0	2.8	+0.2	+7.1	-0.2	-6.7
Textiles	63.3	53.7	37.1	-9.6	-15.2	-16.6	-30.9
Apparel	318.9	249.2	170.0	-69.7	-21.9	-79.2	-31.8
Paper and allied	69.4	63.1	50.8	-6.3	-9.1	-12.3	-19.5
Printing, publishing and allied	172.9	179.2	156.2	+6.3	+3.6	-23.0	-12.8
Chemicals and allied	87.1	87.8	71.7	+0.7	+0.8	-16.1	-18.3
Petroleum refining and related	12.8	10.7	6.9	-2.1	-16.4	-3.8	-35.5
Rubber and miscellaneous	22.3	29.3	31.3	+7.0	+31.4	+2.0	+6.8
Leather	61.4	44.0	27.6	-17.4	-28.3	-16.4	-37.3

Table 10.(continued)

Industry	1960	1970	1980	Change 1960-1970		Change 1970-1980	
				Net	Percent	Net	Percent
Miscellaneous manufacturing	93.4	85.8	59.3	-7.6	-8.1	-26.5	-30.9
Nonmanufacturing	4,303.2	5,395.8	5,753.6	+1,092.6	+25.4	+357.8	+6.6
Mining	9.1	7.9	6.1	-1.2	-13.2	-1.8	-22.8
Construction	265.5	270.5	207.3	+5.0	+1.9	-63.2	-23.4
Transportation and public utilities	482.2	500.6	431.9	+18.4	+3.8	-68.7	-13.7
Wholesale trade	420.3	464.7	448.6	+44.4	+10.6	-16.1	-3.5
Retail trade	830.9	981.0	1,019.7	+150.1	+18.1	+38.7	+3.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	479.5	592.1	624.3	+112.6	+23 5	+32.2	+5.4
Services and miscellaneous	978.0	1,360.8	1,701.5	+382.8	+39.1	+340.7	+25.0
Government	837.7	1,218.1	1,314.3	+380.4	+45.4	+96.2	+7.9

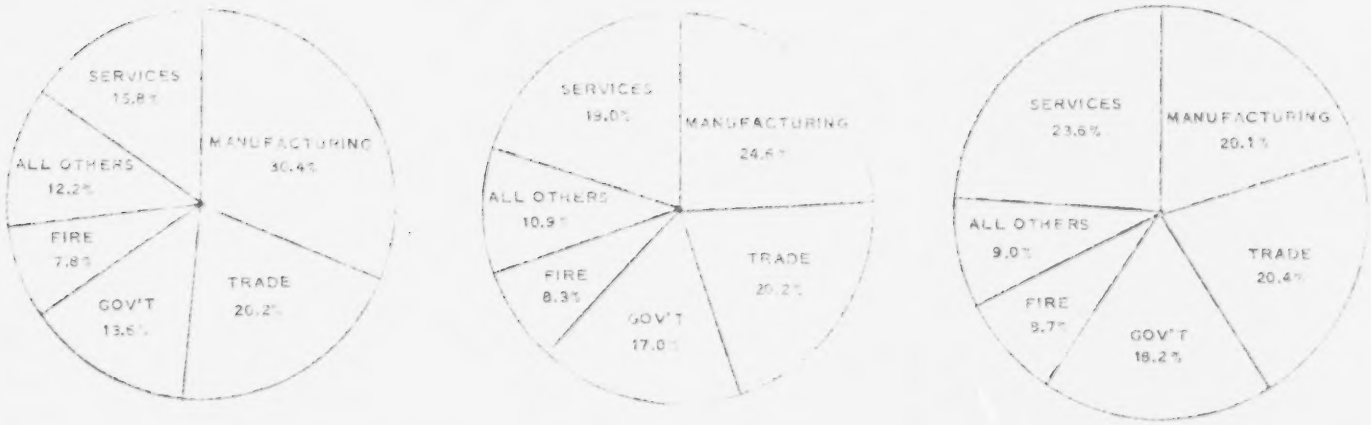
a. Data for the lumber and wood industry and furniture and fixtures industry were only available in combined form in 1960 and 1970.

Chart 4. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

BY INDUSTRY, NEW YORK STATE

1960, 1970, and 1980

(Percent distribution)



1960 1970 1980

Table II NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
IN NEW YORK STATE, 1970-1980

(Annual averages in thousands)

Industry	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Total	7,156.4	7,011.4	7,038.5	7,132.2	7,077.1	6,829.9	6,789.5	6,857.6	7,044.5	7,179.4	7,204.7
Manufacturing	1,760.6	1,633.5	1,602.2	1,619.1	1,574.6	1,421.9	1,438.9	1,459.6	1,481.2	1,492.8	1,451.1
Durable goods	828.1	757.8	750.3	784.6	788.3	701.9	707.2	722.6	745.3	767.6	747.0
Nondurable goods	932.6	875.8	852.0	834.4	786.3	719.9	731.7	737.0	736.0	725.3	704.1
Nonmanufacturing	5,395.8	5,377.9	5,436.3	5,513.1	5,502.5	5,408.1	5,350.6	5,398.0	5,563.3	5,686.6	5,753.6
Construction	270.5	275.8	272.3	283.0	261.2	211.7	189.4	190.2	199.2	210.3	207.3
Transportation and public utilities	500.6	471.7	472.8	470.2	456.8	434.0	428.1	425.3	430.3	433.8	431.9
Trade	1,445.7	1,422.3	1,445.0	1,459.7	1,441.7	1,402.3	1,414.4	1,427.6	1,454.7	1,476.8	1,468.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	592.1	589.1	591.3	586.3	581.7	577.3	575.3	577.8	586.9	605.4	624.3
Services	1,360.8	1,371.7	1,404.0	1,438.0	1,451.9	1,446.7	1,462.7	1,499.5	1,570.8	1,643.2	1,701.5
Mining	7.9	7.4	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.1	6.9	6.3	5.9	6.1
Government	1,218.1	1,239.8	1,243.9	1,268.6	1,304.9	1,328.7	1,273.6	1,270.8	1,315.1	1,311.3	1,314.3

NOTE: Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

Industry Employment Developments: 1979-1980

The State's economy for the 1980's began on a positive note. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment reached a new high for the series (which dates back to 1939) of 7,204,700, surpassing the previous high of 7,182,000 attained in 1969. Nonfarm jobs rose 25,300 or 0.4 percent from 1979 to 1980. For the nation as a whole, nonagricultural wage and salary employment advanced by 0.9 percent in 1980. During 1980, the State's Index of Business Activity, a measure of the output of goods and services, remained at its 1979 level of 117, the highest level attained in this series. The Index had risen one point from 1978.

Growth took place in New York State's nonfarm employment during the first two quarters of 1980, reaching 7,283,000 in June, the highest level since mid-1970. During the third quarter, the job count fell each month to a low of 7,196,500, but a turnaround occurred in the fourth quarter.

MANUFACTURING. Manufacturing employment fell by 41,700 or 2.8 percent to 1,451,100 from 1979 to 1980; this followed four consecutive years of increase (1976 through 1979). Manufacturing jobs reached a peak of 2,189,100 in New York State during World War II (1943), and that level has never again been approached.

DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING. Jobs in durable goods industries for the third consecutive year continued to exceed jobs in the nondurable goods industries. However, durable goods industries lost 20,600 jobs over the year, falling to 747,000 in 1980. Almost all categories shared in the 1979-1980 downturn, with the largest losses in transportation equipment manufacturing (-7,200 jobs or 8.9 percent). This reflects the national trend: manufacturing jobs in transportation equipment fell 9.2 percent from 1979 to 1980 in the United States. Primary metals industries employment dropped by 9.7 percent (5,700) in the State in 1980, while nationally the same industry dropped by 9.4 percent. Electrical and electronic machinery manufacturing fell by 3,600 in New York State over the year; fabricated metals lost 3,000 jobs. Losses in transportation equipment, primary metals and fabricated metals manufacturing can be attributed to declining auto sales in 1980. Increases in employment occurred in instruments manufacturing (+2,300) and nonelectrical machinery (+400).

Instruments and related products manufacturing. Employment in this industry group rose 1.8 percent from 1979-1980, reaching its highest level to date (129,500). Within this group, measuring and controlling devices manufacturing employment advanced by 1,000, photographic equipment and supplies jobs by 700, engineering and scientific instruments by 400, and medical instruments and supplies by 300. Employment in ophthalmic goods was unchanged, while the job count for other instruments and related products fell by 200. Nationally, employment in the instruments group grew 1.6 percent over the year.

Nearly all of the increase in the State's instruments manufacturing employment (+1,500) occurred in the Rochester SMSA where product development, expansion, and new hiring have occurred steadily among employers in photographic and other high technology industries.

Nonelectrical machinery. Employment in this group edged upward 400 from 1979 to 1980. Since 1977, jobs in nonelectrical machinery manufacturing have risen every year; however, this group has not yet regained the level of 183,700 achieved in 1969.

Within the nonelectrical machinery segment, office, computing and accounting machinery employment improved by 1,100 or 2.0 percent; metalworking machinery was up by 600; and other nonelectrical machinery expanded 800. These gains more than offset declines in construction, mining and related machinery (-600); engines and turbines (-500); general industrial machinery (-500); and refrigeration and service industrial machinery (-400). Employment was unchanged in the special industrial machinery (except metalworking machinery) category.

Jobs in nonelectrical machinery posted a 600 advance in the Rochester SMSA and 500 in Westchester County but retrenched 700 in New York City.

Transportation equipment. This industry experienced a decline of 8.9 percent or 7,200 jobs over the year. The loss was slightly less than that experienced nationwide in this industry (-9.2 percent) in 1980. Most of the drop occurred in motor vehicles and equipment (-7,500) due to a decline in demand for new cars. This was partially offset by a gain in aircraft and parts manufacturing jobs (+1,100): however, jobs in "other transportation equipment" also declined by 600.

Among SMSA's in the State, the largest cutbacks in transportation equipment employment occurred in Buffalo (-4,800); Syracuse (-1,300); and the largest increase occurred in the Nassau-Suffolk SMSA (+700) where the aircraft industry is centered in New York State.

Primary metals. Jobs in the primary metals industries fell 9.7 percent (-5,700 jobs) to 53,000 in 1980. The loss was shared by all segments of this industry group, with the largest in blast furnaces and steel mills (-2,800); iron and steel foundries (-1,400); nonferrous foundries (-800); nonferrous rolling and drawing (-600); and other primary metals (-100). Employment in primary metals industries was down considerably compared with the highs of the 1950's; the industry peak of 95,700 was reached in 1953.

Among major areas in New York State the Buffalo SMSA showed the largest drop in primary metals jobs (-3,700).

Electric and electronic machinery. An employment loss of 3,600 or 2.2 percent was suffered in this industry over the year. By contrast, employment in this group nationwide rose slightly (+0.1 percent) from 1979 to 1980. Among components of the electric and electronic machinery industry, only communication equipment (+600) gained jobs in New York State.

Radio and television receiving equipment plunged 1,000 or 10.4 percent; electrical industrial apparatus declined 900, as did electrical lighting and wiring equipment. Household appliances declined by 700 (11.9 percent); other electrical equipment and supplies fell 500; and electronic components and accessories dropped 200.

The most significant declines in electrical machinery manufacturing employment occurred in New York City (-2,000) and the Rochester SMSA (-1,000).

Fabricated metal products. Jobs numbered 82,000 in this group in 1980, down 3,000 or 3.5 percent from the prior year. Metal forgings and stampings was the component industry to suffer the largest loss (-2,000 or -12.6 percent). Cutlery, hand tools and hardware dropped by 800; and other fabricated metal products by 600 jobs. Miscellaneous fabricated metal products rose by 200; fabricated structural metal products gained 100. Employment in screw machine products was unchanged over the year.

Among local areas, fabricated metal jobs slipped 1,000 in New York City and 1,700 in the Buffalo SMSA.

Stone, clay, glass and concrete. A loss of 2,000 jobs (5.0 percent) occurred over the year. All components of this industry declined: glass and glassware (-800 or -7.1 percent), miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products (-800 or -6.0), and other stone, clay and glass products (-500 or -3.2 percent).

Lumber and wood products (except furniture). Employment fell 1,300 or 8.4 percent in this industry group in 1980. This was the first year of decline since 1975.

Furniture and fixtures. Employment in the furniture industry dropped for the second consecutive year; jobs fell by 500 to 23,200. All components of this industry declined during the year: household furniture, down 200 or 2.1 percent; partitions and fixtures down 200 or 2.6 percent; and other furniture and fixtures, down 200 or 3.1 percent.

NONDURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING. The job count fell by 21,200 or 2.9 percent to 704,100 in 1980, a decline only slightly greater than the downturn in durable goods industries. The apparel industry, which lost the largest number of jobs, was down 7,700 or 4.3 percent. Printing and publishing was the only nondurable industry to show a significant job gain, 1,400 or 0.9 percent.

Printing and publishing. Jobs in this industry expanded for the fourth consecutive year, growing by 1,400 from 1979 to 156,200 in 1980. With the exception of blankbooks and bookbinding, all component industries experienced employment rises, with the largest in books (+500) followed by periodicals (+400). Job gains were also noted in commercial printing (+200), printing trade services (+200), newspapers (+100), and other printing and publishing (+100).

New York City (+700), the Nassau-Suffolk SMSA (+400), and the Albany-Schenectady-Troy SMSA (+100) showed the largest gains in printing and publishing employment.

Tobacco products manufacturing. This comparatively small New York State industry gained jobs for the fourth consecutive year, rising 100 to 2,800 in 1980.

Apparel manufacturing. Employment in the apparel industry declined for the second year in a row by 7,700 or 4.3 percent, continuing the steady downward trend of the apparel industry in New York State, brought about by competition from foreign imports. Only two components of the garment industry experienced small employment gains: miscellaneous fabricated textile mills (+300), and men's and boys' furnishings (+200). All other components declined, the largest in women's, misses' and juniors' outerwear (-5,000); followed by men's and boys' suits and coats (-1,800); other apparel and textile products (-900); women's, children's and infants' undergarments (-300); and miscellaneous apparel and accessories (-300).

Most of the statewide job contractions in the apparel group occurred in New York City (-6,500), where this industry is centered. Job losses also occurred in the Albany (-400), Nassau-Suffolk (-400), and Rochester (-300) SMSA's.

Miscellaneous manufacturing industries. Jobs fell for the third year in a row, continuing a downward trend in these industries. The decline from 1979-1980 was 4,600 or 7.2 percent, and was concentrated in jewelry, silverware and plated ware (-2,400).

New York City experienced a drop of 4,400 jobs in miscellaneous manufacturing industries in 1980.

Food and kindred products. Employment in the food industry shrunk for the second year in a row, falling by 3,500 (-3.7 percent) to 90,200 in 1980. Closing of local facilities and movement of firms out of the area contributed to the loss. Only grain mill products experienced a job gain, up 100 to 6,000. Declines were noted in canning and preserving (-900); sugar and confectionery products (-800); beverages (-800); bakery products (-600); other food and kindred products (-500); and meat products (-100).

Major losses in food manufacturing employment occurred in New York City (-2,100); the Rochester SMSA (-700); and the Syracuse SMSA (-600). Job increases did occur in some areas: the Nassau-Suffolk SMSA (+300); the Buffalo SMSA (+200); and Westchester County (+200).

Chemicals and allied products. Jobs in this group continued a downward trend, falling 1,700 to 71,700 in 1980. All component industries declined: other chemicals and allied products (-600) and soap, cleaners and toilet goods (-400) suffered the largest losses.

Westchester County (-800) and New York City (-400) lost the most jobs in chemicals manufacturing.

Leather products. This industry receded 5.8 percent or 1,700 jobs during 1980. Handbags and personal leather goods narrowed by 800; other leather and leather products shaved 500 off payrolls; and footwear (except rubber) declined 300.

In New York City, leather and leather products manufacturing jobs slipped 800 compared with the prior year.

Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products. The curtailment of 1,500 jobs in this industry was shared by both components: rubber and rubber products (-600) and miscellaneous plastic products (-900).

In the Buffalo SMSA, employment in the rubber industry declined 500 in 1980. This drop was tied to the decline in the automobile industry.

Paper and allied products. Jobs declined for the second consecutive year, falling 2.7 percent (-1,400 jobs) to 50,800. One component industry, miscellaneous converted paper products (+200), gained jobs, while paperboard containers and boxes (-1,000), paper mills (-400), and other paper and allied products (-200) all lost.

Among major areas, job setbacks were recorded in the paper and allied products industry for New York City (-500); the Syracuse SMSA (-200); and the Buffalo SMSA (-200).

Petroleum refining and related. This industry is not one of the major employers in New York State. However, 400 jobs were lost in 1980 when employment in petroleum refining and related industries fell to 6,900. This was a decline of 5.5 percent.

Textiles. Employment in textiles manufacturing continued its downward movement for the seventh consecutive year. The dip of 400 to a job level of 37,100 in 1980 represented a decline of 1.1 percent from the prior year. The loss occurred in broadwoven fabric mills (-200) and knitting mills (-100). Employment in dyeing and finishing textiles (except wool and knit) and other textile mill products was unchanged.

NONMANUFACTURING. In nonmanufacturing industries, 1980 marked the fourth consecutive year of job gains. Employment surpassed all previous highs, reaching 5,753,600. This was an increase of 67,000 jobs or 1.2 percent over 1979. Nonmanufacturing industries accounted for 79.9 percent of all nonagricultural wage and salary employment in New York State in 1980. Nationally, nonmanufacturing jobs rose 2.1 percent over the year and accounted for 77.5 percent of nonfarm employment.

Statewide, during 1980, employment advanced in the mining (+3.4 percent), finance, insurance and real estate (+3.1 percent), services (+3.4 percent), and government (+0.2 percent) industry divisions. Declines were evidenced in construction (-1.4 percent), transportation and public utilities (-0.4 percent), wholesale trade (-0.2 percent), and retail trade (-0.8 percent).

Services and miscellaneous. The services industry experienced the largest job upsurge (+58,300) in 1980, further strengthening its position as the leading employer in New York State. The largest increases occurred in business and health services, followed by social and educational services. In 1980 service jobs accounted for 23.6 percent of all nonfarm jobs. Nationally, services employment grew by 3.9 percent in 1980 and made up 19.6 percent of nonagricultural jobs.

In all major areas throughout the State, services jobs increased. In 1980, over one-half of the statewide gain in services jobs occurred in New York City (+30,500).

Finance, insurance and real estate. This nonmanufacturing industry division swelled for the fourth consecutive year, jumping 18,900 from 1979 to 1980. The banking component picked up 10,600 jobs (+5.1 percent), while security and commodity brokers added 8,000 (+10.1 percent) to payroll counts. Employment among insurance brokers rose 1,300 (+2.7 percent); insurance carriers lost 200 jobs (-0.2 percent); and credit agencies other than banks, holding and other investments dropped by 100. Real estate combined with insurance declined by 400 (-0.4 percent), reflecting unfavorable conditions (such as rising mortgage rates) in the housing market during the year.

Finance, insurance, and real estate employment expanded in all major areas of the State except in the Utica-Rome SMSA where it was down 100 and the Elmira SMSA, where it was unchanged. Over 85 percent of the statewide increase occurred in New York City (+16,200) where banking (+8,300) and the security and commodity brokers (+7,700) accounted for nearly all the gain. During 1980, high trading volume on the major exchanges brought about expansion in banking and brokerage houses. Job gains in the finance, insurance and real estate industry were also noted in the Nassau-Suffolk SMSA (+900), Syracuse SMSA (+800) and Westchester County (+700).

Government. Employment in the government sector grew 3,000 (+0.2 percent) in 1980. A large increase in Federal Government jobs (+7,400 or +4.6 percent), due primarily to the hiring of workers for the 1980 Census, offset a decline in local government employment (-4,600 or -0.5 percent). There was a slight rise in State Government employment (+200 or +0.1 percent) during 1980.

The largest build up in government jobs occurred in the Nassau-Suffolk (+2,700), Buffalo (+1,400), and Rochester (+1,100) SMSA's. Declines occurred in New York City (-3,500), Rockland County (-400), and the Elmira SMSA (-400).

Mining. This small industry gained 200 jobs, or 3.4 percent during the year.

Wholesale and retail trade. Total trade employment was off 8,500 in 1980, with most of the decline in retail trade (-7,800). Wholesale trade jobs decreased by 800. These declines in trade follow four straight years of job increases. Among the components of retail trade, only eating and drinking places (+3,500); miscellaneous retail stores (+1,400); and furniture and fixtures (+200) experienced job gains. The largest declines were in auto dealers and service stations (-6,200); general merchandise stores (-5,700); and food stores (-1,000). During the year (1980) a large retail store chain with several locations in the downstate area closed.

Changes among the local areas in trade employment were mixed, although generally the losses outweighed the gains. The largest declines occurred in New York City (-6,200), the Buffalo (-2,200), Syracuse (-1,700), Rochester (-1,500), and Albany (-1,300) SMSA's. In all areas, most of the decline occurred in retail trade employment. The largest increases in trade employment occurred in the Nassau-Suffolk SMSA (+2,900) due in large measure to gains in eating and drinking places (especially fast food establishments) and expansion of existing retail trade chains; and Westchester County (+2,200) where the growth resulted from the opening of a large new shopping center, and a major department store.

Construction. Employment contracted 3,000 (-1.4 percent) to 207,300 in 1980. This industry has never recovered its prerecession level; a high of 283,000 was attained in 1973. Since 1973, employment in this industry in New York State has slid 26.7 percent.

In 1980, residential construction activity in New York State was pared by one-third. Continued high inflation rates have significantly altered the system of housing finance and virtually eliminated construction of private rental housing. Single family housing authorizations fell 30 percent from 1979 to 1980, due in large measure to a lack of first-time home buyers entering the market. This group has been affected by high mortgage rates, rising down payment requirements, increased prices and operating costs and the failure of family income to keep pace with the rising costs.

In 1980, job declines outnumbered gains among the major labor areas: the Syracuse (-1,800) and Buffalo (-1,300) SMSA's recorded the greatest losses, New York City the largest gain (+3,800). In New York City, construction activity was primarily nonresidential due to a surge in office building activity and the start of a convention center.

Transportation and public utilities. Jobs fell 1,900 or 0.4 percent during 1980. Declines in other transportation (-3,800), railroad transportation (-1,600), and air transportation (-1,600), cancelled gains in communication (+4,600), telephone and telegraph (+1,900), and electric, gas and sanitary services (+600).

New York City lost 1,500 jobs in the transportation and public utilities industry. In the Buffalo SMSA, jobs fell 1,100.

Table 12 shows the changes which occurred from 1979 to 1980 in nonagricultural wage and salary employment in New York State by industry.

Table 12. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
NEW YORK STATE, BY INDUSTRY
1979 AND 1980

(Annual averages in thousands)

Industry	1979	1980	Change 1979-1980	
			Net	Percent
Total nonagricultural employment	7,179.4	7,204.7	+25.3	+0.4
Manufacturing	1,492.8	1,451.1	-41.7	-2.8
Durable goods	767.6	747.0	-20.6	-2.7
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	15.5	14.2	-1.3	-8.4
Furniture and fixtures	23.7	23.2	-0.5	-2.1
Household furniture	9.7	9.5	-0.2	-2.1
Partitions and fixtures	7.6	7.4	-0.2	-2.6
Other furniture and fixtures	6.5	6.3	-0.2	-3.1
Stone, clay and glass products	40.3	38.3	-2.0	-5.0
Glass and glassware	11.2	10.4	-0.8	-7.1
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	13.4	12.6	-0.8	-6.0
Other stone, clay and glass products	15.7	15.2	-0.5	-3.2
Primary metals industries	58.7	53.0	-5.7	-9.7
Blast furnaces, steel mills	21.0	18.2	-2.8	-13.3
Iron and steel foundries	9.4	8.0	-1.4	-14.9
Nonferrous rolling and drawing	14.7	14.1	-0.6	-4.1
Nonferrous foundries	6.7	5.9	-0.8	-11.9
Other primary metals	7.0	6.9	-0.1	-1.4
Fabricated metal products	85.0	82.0	-3.0	-3.5
Cutlery, hand tools and hardware	11.6	10.8	-0.8	-6.9
Fabricated structural metal products	23.3	23.4	+0.1	+0.4
Screw machine products	6.2	6.2	0.0	0.0
Metal forgings and stampings	15.9	13.9	-2.0	-12.6
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	10.6	10.8	+0.2	+1.9
Other fabricated metal products	17.4	16.8	-0.6	-3.4
Machinery (except electrical)	173.6	174.0	+0.4	+0.2
Engines and turbines	17.7	17.2	-0.5	-2.8
Construction, mining and related machinery	8.2	7.6	-0.6	-7.3
Metalworking machinery	21.0	21.6	+0.6	+2.9
Special industrial machinery (except metalworking machinery)	13.9	13.9	0.0	0.0
General industrial machinery	28.0	27.5	-0.5	-1.8
Office, computing and accounting machinery	54.7	55.8	+1.1	+2.0
Refrigeration and service industry machinery	11.7	11.3	-0.4	-3.4
Other machinery (except electrical)	18.4	19.2	+0.8	+4.3

Table 12. (continued)

Industry	1979	1980	Change 1979-1980	
			Net	Percent
Electrical machinery	162.9	159.3	-3.6	-2.2
Electrical industrial apparatus	22.4	21.5	-0.9	-4.0
Household appliances	5.9	5.2	-0.7	-11.9
Electrical lighting and wiring equipment	26.4	25.5	-0.9	-3.4
Radio and TV receiving equipment	9.6	8.6	-1.0	-10.4
Communication equipment	44.5	45.1	+0.6	+1.3
Electronic components and accessories	40.8	40.6	-0.2	-0.5
Other electrical equipment and supplies	13.2	12.7	-0.5	-3.8
Transportation equipment	80.8	73.6	-7.2	-8.9
Motor vehicles and equipment	41.8	34.3	-7.5	-17.9
Aircraft and parts	29.7	30.8	+1.1	+3.7
Other transportation equipment	9.2	8.6	-0.6	-6.5
Instruments and related products	127.2	129.5	+2.3	+1.8
Engineering and scientific instruments	11.0	11.4	+0.4	+3.6
Measuring, controlling devices	10.8	11.8	+1.0	+9.3
Medical instruments and supplies	13.1	13.4	+0.3	+2.3
Ophthalmic goods	9.3	9.3	0.0	0.0
Photographic equipment and supplies	76.8	77.5	+0.7	+0.9
Other instruments and related products	6.2	6.0	-0.2	-3.2
Nondurable goods	725.3	704.1	-21.2	-2.9
Food and kindred products	93.7	90.2	-3.5	-3.7
Meat products	8.2	8.1	-0.1	-1.2
Canning and preserving	13.3	12.4	-0.9	-6.8
Grain mill products	5.9	6.0	+0.1	+1.7
Bakery products	17.5	16.9	-0.6	-3.4
Sugar and confectionery products	9.0	8.2	-0.8	-8.9
Beverages	15.9	15.1	-0.8	-5.0
Other food and kindred products	24.0	23.5	-0.5	-2.1
Tobacco manufacturers	2.7	2.8	+0.1	+3.7
Textile mill products	37.5	37.1	-0.4	-1.1
Broadwoven fabric mills	4.4	4.2	-0.2	-4.5
Knitting mills	21.1	21.0	-0.1	-0.5
Dyeing and finishing textiles (except wool and knit)	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0
Other textile mill products	8.7	8.7	0.0	0.0
Apparel and other finished fabric products	177.7	170.0	-7.7	-4.3
Men's and boys' suits and coats	11.7	9.9	-1.8	-15.4
Men's and boys' furnishings	15.7	15.9	+0.2	+1.3
Women's, misses' and juniors' outerwear	86.4	81.4	-5.0	-5.8
Women's, children's and infants' undergarments	10.7	10.4	-0.3	-2.8
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories	11.7	11.4	-0.3	-2.6
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products	25.3	25.6	+0.3	+1.2
Other apparel and textile products	16.2	15.3	-0.9	-5.6

Table 12. (continued)

Industry	1979	1980	Change 1979-1980	
			Net	Percent
Paper and allied products	52.2	50.8	-1.4	-2.7
Paper mills (except building paper)	12.0	11.6	-0.4	-3.3
Miscellaneous converted paper products	20.6	20.8	+0.2	+1.0
Paperboard containers and boxes	16.4	15.4	-1.0	-6.1
Other paper and allied products	3.2	3.0	-0.2	-6.3
Printing, publishing and allied industries	154.8	156.2	+1.4	+0.9
Newspapers	33.8	33.9	+0.1	+0.3
Periodicals	26.4	26.8	+0.4	+1.5
Books	24.3	24.8	+0.5	+2.1
Commercial printing	38.7	38.9	+0.2	+0.5
Blankbooks and bookbinding	9.0	8.9	-0.1	-1.1
Printing trade services	8.4	8.6	+0.2	+2.3
Other printing and publishing	14.1	14.2	+0.1	+0.7
Chemicals and allied products	73.4	71.7	-1.7	-2.3
Industrial inorganic chemicals	8.1	7.9	-0.2	-2.5
Plastics, materials and synthetics	6.1	5.9	-0.2	-3.3
Drugs	21.6	21.4	-0.2	-0.9
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	18.8	18.4	-0.4	-2.1
Industrial organic chemicals	11.2	11.0	-0.2	-1.8
Other chemicals and allied products	7.7	7.1	-0.6	-7.8
Petroleum refining and related industries	7.3	6.9	-0.4	-5.5
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	32.8	31.3	-1.5	-4.6
Rubber and rubber products	4.0	3.4	-0.6	-15.0
Miscellaneous plastic products	28.8	27.9	-0.9	-3.1
Leather and leather products	29.3	27.6	-1.7	-5.8
Footwear (except rubber)	9.2	8.9	-0.3	-3.3
Handbags and personal leather goods	11.1	10.3	-0.8	-7.2
Other leather and leather products	9.0	8.5	-0.5	-5.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	63.9	59.3	-4.6	-7.2
Jewelry, silverware and plated ware	17.9	15.5	-2.4	-13.4
Toys and sporting goods	14.3	14.1	-0.2	-1.4
Pens, pencils, office and art supplies	4.2	3.8	-0.4	-9.5
Costume jewelry and notions	9.2	8.3	-0.9	-9.8
Other miscellaneous	18.3	17.5	-0.8	-4.4
Mining	5.9	6.1	+0.2	+3.4
Construction	210.3	207.3	-3.0	-1.4
Building construction-general contracting	42.7	40.6	-2.1	-4.9
Nonbuilding construction-general contracting	33.4	30.9	-2.5	-7.5
Construction-special trade contracting	134.2	135.7	+1.5	+1.1
Transportation and public utilities	433.8	431.9	-1.9	-0.4
Railroad transportation	21.6	20.0	-1.6	-7.4

Table 12. (continued)

Industry	1979	1980	Change 1979-1980	
			Net	Percent
Air transportation	56.6	55.0	-1.6	-2.8
Other transportation	169.7	165.9	-3.8	-2.2
Communication	129.0	133.6	+4.6	+3.6
Telephone and telegraph	100.0	101.9	+1.9	+1.9
Electric, gas and sanitary services	56.9	57.5	+0.6	+1.1
Wholesale and retail trade	1,476.8	1,468.3	-8.5	-0.6
Wholesale trade	449.4	448.6	-0.8	-0.2
Retail trade	1,027.5	1,019.7	-7.8	-0.8
Building material, hardware, farm equipment	28.9	29.2	+0.3	+1.0
General merchandise	171.9	166.2	-5.7	-3.3
Department stores	149.1	144.1	-5.0	-3.4
Food	181.0	180.0	-1.0	-0.6
Auto dealers and service stations	87.2	81.0	-6.2	-7.1
Apparel and accessories	85.0	84.9	-0.1	-0.1
Furniture and fixtures	41.5	41.7	+0.2	+0.5
Eating and drinking places	295.0	298.5	+3.5	+1.2
Miscellaneous retail stores	136.9	138.3	+1.4	+1.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	605.4	624.3	+18.9	+3.1
Banking	206.8	217.4	+10.6	+5.1
Security and commodity brokers	79.6	87.6	+8.0	+10.1
Insurance carriers	119.8	119.6	-0.2	-0.2
Insurance agents and brokers	47.5	48.8	+1.3	+2.7
Real estate combined with insurance	114.0	113.6	-0.4	-0.4
Credit agencies other than banks, holding and other investments	37.6	37.5	-0.1	-0.3
Services and miscellaneous	1,643.2	1,701.5	+58.3	+3.4
Hotels (year round)	50.2	51.9	+1.7	+3.4
Hospitals (nongovernmental)	246.1	252.8	+6.7	+2.7
Government	1,311.3	1,314.3	+3.0	+0.2
Federal	161.0	168.4	+7.4	+4.6
State	246.0	246.2	+0.2	+0.1
Local	904.2	899.6	-4.6	-0.5

Work Stoppages, Industry Hours, Earnings and Turnover

Work stoppages. Work stoppages during 1980 were down from 1979 both in terms of the number of workers affected and the number of establishments involved. In 1980, 115,000 workers in 307 establishments were idled; in 1979, 129,800 workers at 394 establishments were involved in stoppages. Idleness due to work stoppages dropped to 0.07 percent of estimated working time in 1980, compared with 0.11 in 1979.

In the nation, work stoppages fell from 4,827 in 1979 to 3,885 in 1980. The number of workers idled was 1,366,000 in 1980, down from 1,727,100 in 1979. During both 1979 and 1980, New York State lost a smaller percentage of estimated working time due to stoppages than did the nation (see Table 13).

Table 13. WORK STOPPAGES IN NEW YORK STATE AND UNITED STATES 1979 AND 1980

Items	New York State		United States	
	1979	1980	1979	1980
Number of stoppages a/	394	307	4,827	3,885
Workers involved a/	129,800	115,000	1,727,100	1,366,000
Days idle b/	2,027,400	1,339,800	34,753,700	33,289,000
Percent of available working time lost b/	0.11	0.07	0.15	0.14

a. The number of work stoppages and workers relate to stoppages beginning during the year.

b. Days idle and the percent of available working time lost are based on the idleness resulting from all stoppages in effect during the year.

Hours worked. Hours worked are a leading economic indicator since before hiring or laying off workers employers will generally lengthen or shorten the workweek. The length of the workweek for factory production workers in New York State averaged 39.4 hours in 1980, off 0.2 of an hour from the 1979 average, and slightly below the national figure of 39.7 hours in 1980. The shortening of the workweek for manufacturing workers in the State was a reflection of the drop which occurred in manufacturing employment during the year. Among the durable goods manufacturing industries listed in Table 14, only electrical machinery production workers experienced an increase in average weekly hours. With the exception of transportation equipment workers, whose average workweek was unchanged, all other durable goods manufacturing workers recorded a decrease in average weekly hours from 1979 to 1980. The largest cutback in average weekly hours occurred in primary metals manufacturing (-1.1 hours). In nondurable goods manufacturing industries, changes in average weekly hours were mixed: the average workweek declined in six industries, advanced in two, and remained unchanged in one.

The average workweek of nonsupervisory workers in selected nonmanufacturing industries fell in all but two industries: banking (+0.1 hour) and electric, gas and sanitary services (+0.4 hour). The largest decreases in average weekly hours occurred in retail trade and year-round hotels (-0.9 hour in both cases).

Weekly earnings. In 1980, manufacturing production workers in New York State earned an average of $282.89 per week, up $22.72 or 8.7 percent from 1979. Neither manufacturing nor any of its components kept pace with the 13.5 percent increase in the cost of living 1/ over the year. Average weekly earnings of rubber and plastics production workers rose 5.2 percent (+$11.41) from 1979 to 1980, while earnings in the primary metals industry advanced 5.8 percent (+$21.68). Industries rising faster than the 8.7 percent average rise included: electrical machinery (up $27.35 or 10.9 percent); transportation equipment (+$40.71 or 10.8 percent); and instruments (+$30.41 or 9.9 percent).

Although in 1980 average weekly earnings in the U.S. were $288.62 or $5.73 higher than the statewide figure, the earnings gap (U.S. relative to New York State) for factory production workers had narrowed in comparison with 1979.

In 1980, average weekly earnings in New York State of nonmanufacturing nonsupervisory workers ranged from $424.95 in electric, gas and sanitary services to $161.20 in retail trade. This large difference was due in part to the difference in the length of the workweeks within these industries--large numbers of trade establishments have workers on part-time schedules. Nationwide, those employed in the retail trade industry in 1980 earned an average of $147.38.

Chart 5 contains additional data on average weekly earnings; it shows wages paid to all employees covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance Law. Table 14 is limited to wage data for nonsupervisory or production workers in nonagricultural industries.

1. U.S. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers; change in annual averages.

Table 14. HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES
NEW YORK STATE
1979-1980

Industry	Average weekly hours		Average weekly earnings		
	1979	1980	1979	1980	Percent increase
Manufacturing	39.6	39.4	$260.17	$282.89	+8.7
Durable goods	41.4	41.0	297.67	321.44	+8.0
Lumber products	39.9	39.8	191.92	210.14	+9.5
Furniture	39.8	39.3	207.36	225.19	+8.6
Stone, clay, glass	41.8	41.5	297.62	319.97	+7.5
Primary metals	41.5	40.4	370.60	392.28	+5.8
Fabricated metals	41.0	40.5	268.96	287.96	+7.1
Nonelectrical machinery	42.0	41.6	306.18	332.38	+8.6
Electrical machinery	40.4	40.5	250.48	277.83	+10.9
Transportation equipment	42.4	42.4	377.78	418.49	+10.8
Instruments	41.6	41.4	305.76	336.17	+9.9
Nondurable goods	38.0	37.8	224.96	244.57	+8.7
Food products	41.6	41.9	265.82	288.27	+8 4
Textiles	39.7	39.3	184.61	200.04	+8.4
Apparel	34.5	34.2	168.71	181.60	+7.6
Paper products	42.5	42.1	266.48	288.81	+8.4
Printing and publishing	37.2	37.5	317.69	345.38	+8.7
Chemicals	41.7	41.5	296.07	317.89	+7.4
Rubber and plastics	39.8	38.9	217.71	229.12	+5.2
Leather products	37.2	37.2	158.84	171.49	+8.0
Miscellaneous products	38.0	37.5	195.70	214.50	+9.6
Construction	36.3	36.2	378.61	404.35	+6.8
Telephone and telegraph	40.8	40.7	373.73	402.93	+7.8
Electric, gas and sanitary services	42.8	43.2	401.04	424.95	+6.0
Wholesale trade	37.9	37.8	268.33	289.17	+7.8
Retail trade	31.9	31.0	149.61	161.20	+7.7
Banking	36.6	36.7	208.99	223.14	+6.8
Hotels (year-round)	33.0	32.1	174.90	192.97	+4.6

Because 1980 data were not available at the time of publication, Table 15 and Chart 5 present 1979 data. A comparison of 1979 earnings data, provided in Chart 5, reveals that average weekly earnings were higher in the UI covered employment series for all comparable industries except one, construction. The higher averages in UI covered employment are due to the inclusion of salaries earned by generally better-paid supervisory and administrative employees.

Gross average weekly earnings of manufacturing production workers in New York State ranked 31st among the 50 states and the District of Columbia in 1980 (see Table 16). Both of the other Middle Atlantic States, New Jersey ($299.71) and Pennsylvania ($294.49), were ranked higher than New York; 19th and 26th respectively. Of the other states in the Northeast only Connecticut ($295.94) was ranked higher, 21st.

The U.S. Department of Labor recently published data from area wage surveys comparing information from selected SMSA's throughout the United States.1/ Table 17 contains an excerpt showing weekly or hourly wages paid in six New York SMSA's and low to high ranges for SMSA's within four main regions of the United States (Northeast, South, North Central, and West).

Popular opinion holds that the decline in the New York State economy is partly due to the higher wages supposedly characteristic of jobs located here. Wage data in Table 17 contradict this notion; wages paid in New York SMSA's are not significantly higher than the wages paid in SMSA's in other regions. Rather they are within the range of those wages paid in all regions except the South. In the case of electronic technician and machinist, wages paid in New York SMSA's fell within the ranges of all regions.

1. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Area Wage Surveys, Selected Metropolitan Areas, 1978, Bulletin 2025-76, February 1981.

Table 15. AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES COVERED BY THE NEW YORK STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE LAW, BY INDUSTRY DIVISION AND MAJOR GROUP
NEW YORK STATE
1979

Industry division and group	1979
All industries	$276.50
Manufacturing	321.82
Durable goods	350.00
Lumber and wood products	216.25
Furniture and fixtures	231.69
Stone, clay and glass products	340.32
Primary metal industries	388.37
Fabricated metal products	295.23
Machinery, except electrical	373.07
Electrical machinery	316.61
Transportation equipment	409.36
Instruments; photo and optical goods	383.89
Nondurable goods	292.15
Food and kindred products	317.56
Tobacco manufactures	436.50
Textile mill products	253.45
Apparel	222.51
Paper and allied products	308.93
Printing and publishing	330.04
Chemicals and allied products	397.08
Petroleum refining	709.22
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	240.71
Leather and leather products	186.29
Miscellaneous manufacturing	239.21
Nonmanufacturing	261.24
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	181.79
Mining	495.32
Contract construction	323.40
General building contractors	302.91
General contractors other than building	415.00
Special building trade contractors	307.09

Table 15. (continued)

Industry division and group	1979
Transportation and public utilities	$389.25
Local and suburban transit and interurban passenger transportation	200.69
Motor freight transportation and warehousing	316.18
Water transportation	495.27
Transportation by air	466.79
Pipeline transportation	462.60
Transportation services	307.15
Communication	437.71
Electric, gas and sanitary services	421.83
Trade	219.75
Wholesale	356.30
Durable goods	346.05
Nondurable goods	367.61
Retail	159.87
Building materials, hardware garden supplies and mobile home dealers	210.80
General merchandise	158.91
Food stores	156.37
Auto dealers and service stations	222.71
Apparel and accessories	170.69
Retail furniture, home furnishings	210.94
Eating and drinking places	118.34
Miscellaneous retail stores	182.26
Finance, insurance and real estate	320.23
Banking	301.65
Credit agencies other than banks	272.98
Security and commodity brokers	526.18
Insurance carriers	295.10
Insurance agents, brokers, service	342.02
Real estate	224.44
Combinations of real estate, insurance, loans, law offices	247.69
Holding & other investment companies	453.56
Services	236.04
Hotel and other lodging places	162.98
Personal services	152.12
Business services	257.60
Auto repair services and garages	214.10
Miscellaneous repair services	250.51

Table 15. (continued)

Industry division and group	1979
Motion pictures	$287.89
Amusement and recreation services	208.81
Medical and other health services	253.89
Legal services	317.78
Educational services	206.87
Social services	163.10
Museums, art galleries, gardens	215.85
Membership organizations	188.57
Private households	106.90
Miscellaneous services	345.33
Government	271.37
Federal	349.94
State and local	259.89
Unclassified establishments	189.80

Chart 5. WEEKLY EARNINGS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES

UI COVERED AND NONSUPERVISORY OR PRODUCTION WORKERS

NEW YORK STATE

1979

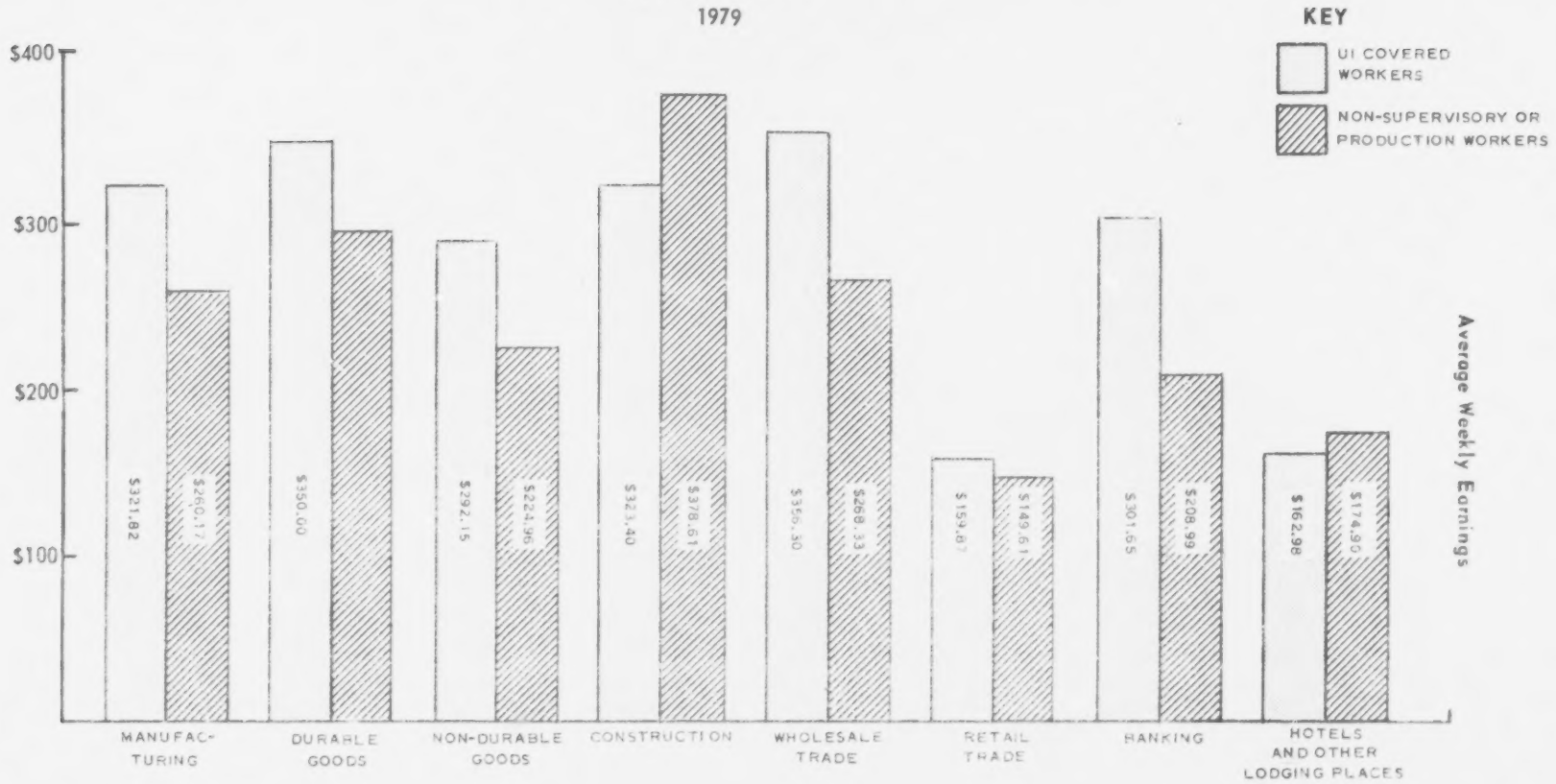


Table 16. HOURS AND EARNINGS, UNITED STATES AND NORTHEASTERN STATES, 1980

(Amount and rank)

State	Average weekly earnings		Average weekly hours	
	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank
United States	$288.62	-	39.7	-
New York	282.89	31	39.4	33
Connecticut	295.94	21	41.8	3
Maine	240.00	43	40.0	21
Massachusetts	257.80	37	39.6	28
New Hampshire	233.63	44	39.8	22
New Jersey	299.71	19	41.0	7
Pennsylvania	294.49	26	38.8	45
Rhode Island	219.69	49	39.3	35
Vermont	249.28	38	40.6	10

NOTE: Ranking is of the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Presented are gross average weekly hours and earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 17. AVERAGE EARNINGS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS
NEW YORK STATE SMSA'S AND UNITED STATES REGIONS

1978

Selected SMSA's New York State	Computer Systems Analyst	Electronic Technician a/	Secretary a/	Key Entry Operator a/	Electrician b/	Machinist b/	Truck Driver b/	Guard b/
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	$416.50	$304.50	$236.00	$190.00	$7.49	$7.57	$7.97	$3.99
Buffalo	376.50	265.00	219.50	177.00	9.16	8.60	8.12	3.64
Nassau-Suffolk	396.00	267.00	211.50	167.00	7.33	7.36	7.92	3.60
New York City	424.50	352.00	231.00	181.00	7.72	8.33	7.66	3.82
Poughkeepsie	INA	INA	INA	197.00	7.17	7.24	5.26	INA
Utica-Rome	356.50	284.50	201.50	144.50	6.81	7.18	6.60	INA
			Range of values in SMSA's by region					
U.S. Areas								
Northeast	328.50-424.50	265.00-359.50	183.50-236.00	144.50-197.00	6.34-9.16	6.30-8.70	5.26-8.48	2.99-4.65
South	307.00-411.00	216.00-355.50	175.00-226.00	141.00-188.00	5.64-9.13	5.52-9.27	3.99-7.19	2.86-3.67
North Central	344.00-450.00	230.00-369.00	196.50-293.50	153.00-214.50	6.88-9.35	7.04-9.34	6.81-9.19	3.15-5.91
West	356.50-437.50	261.00-363.00	180.00-261.00	145.00-214.00	8.20-9.65	8.25-9.56	6.85-9.34	3.54-4.54

a. Weekly earnings
b. Hourly earnings.
INA = information not available.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, February 1981, Area Wage Surveys, Selected Metropolitan Areas, 1978.

Labor turnover. The accession and separation rates for factory workers in a given industry are important indicators of economic and labor market conditions. An improving economy is marked by rising accessions--particularly among new hires. (Accessions also include recalls and "other" accessions, such as transfers.) As job opportunities become more abundant, workers have increased confidence in their ability to find better jobs. As a result, the quit rate also turns upward.

A slackening in business conditions is marked by a higher layoff rate and a lower quit rate. Workers become wary of leaving their present employment to search for a new job. The new hire rate declines in a slow economy. Thus, the dissatisfied worker who voluntarily leaves his job may face the prospect of a long spell of unemployment before finding another.

The information presented below, as well as in Table 18, is for manufacturing industries only, since labor turnover statistics are not available for nonmanufacturing industries. As shown in Table 18, total accessions per month in New York State numbered 3.6 per 100 (manufacturing) workers during 1980, down slightly from the 3.8 maintained for the previous 5 years. Average monthly new hires fell from 2.4 per 100 during 1979 to 2.0 during 1980. Recalls averaged 1.5 per 100 workers monthly, up 0.2 from 1979 rates. Separations were 4.0, unchanged from 1979-1980; the layoff rate rose 0.3 to 2.1. Workers, demonstrating their declining confidence in the economy, were less likely to leave their jobs. From 1979 to 1980 the quit rate fell by 0.3 to 1.1, the lowest since the recession-influenced year of 1976.

These changes reflect the downturn in manufacturing employment which occurred from 1979 to 1980. Changes within the component industries of manufacturing are included below.

Average monthly accessions in the durable goods group were 2.7 per 100 workers, down 0.2 from 1979. Separations advanced slightly (+0.1 per 100) from a year ago.

Within the durable goods manufacturing group, the highest average monthly accession rate for 1980 occurred in lumber and wood products (except furniture). For the past decade, lumber and wood products manufacturing has had the highest accession rate among durable goods industries; however, it has also had high separation rates over the period. During 1980 furniture and fixtures manufacturing in New York State also had a high average monthly accession rate (4.5 per 100) as well as an even higher separation rate (5.7 per 100). In furniture and fixtures the new hire rate and the quit rate both dropped while the layoff rate increased from 1979 to 1980; all these are indicative of the employment decline which occurred over the year in furniture and fixtures manufacturing. The lowest accession rates among durables were in machinery (except electrical) and instruments and related products: the rate was 1.8 in both industries. Both industries also had low separation rates, with especially low layoff rates. Both industries experienced employment gains during the year.

Among durables, the largest year-to-year change in average monthly accessions was in the furniture and fixtures industry (-1.0 per 100). This drop was a result of a decline of 1.8 in new hires, which offset a rise of 0.7 in recalls. Lumber and wood products (except furniture) fell 0.8; all of the decline occurred in new hires (-1.5) and cancelled a rise in layoffs (+1.1). Primary metals (+0.8 per 100) showed the greatest increase in average monthly accessions among durable goods industries. All of the increase was a result of an upswing in recalls which offset a decline in new hires. An even larger increase in the separation rate of primary metals manufacturing workers (+1.4 per 100) accounted for the decline in employment which occurred in this industry over the year.

The largest change in separations in the durable goods industries from 1979 to 1980 was in the primary metals division (+1.4 per 100 workers); the increase was caused by a rise in the number of layoffs and a decline in the number of quits. Separations in fabricated metal products rose 0.7 to 4.8 per 100 workers in 1980. Electric and electronic machinery and instruments and related products were the only durable goods industries to experience lowered separation rates (-0.1 and -0.2, respectively). In both cases, the downturn resulted from lower quit rates.

Monthly accessions averaged 4.5 per 100 in nondurable goods industries in 1980, a decline of 0.3 from the prior year. New hires lagged (-0.2) while recalls were up slightly (+0.1). Total separations averaged 5.0 per 100, off 0.2 from a year ago. The quit rate dropped 0.2, but layoffs were unchanged. The decline in the accession rate in nondurable goods industries reflected the employment reduction in this category.

The highest accession rate among nondurables was in leather and leather products (7.6 per 100), which also registered the highest separation rate (8.4). The higher separation rate reflects the decline in employment which occurred in the leather industry from 1979 to 1980. Apparel and other finished fabric products registered an accession rate of 7.0, and a separation rate of 7.8, reflecting the high turnover typical of this industry, as well as an over-the-year employment loss.

The largest annual change in average monthly accessions from 1979 to 1980 occurred in rubber and miscellaneous plastic products and leather and leather products (-0.5 per 100, in both cases). Average monthly accessions fell in all nondurables over the year.

Average monthly separations fell in all nondurable goods industries except food and kindred products, where they rose 0.2 per 100. All of the rise was attributable to layoffs.

Table 18. LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, NEW YORK STATE
1976-1980

(Average monthly rates per 100 workers)

Year	Accessions			Separations		
	Total	New Hires	Recalls	Total	Quits	Layoffs
			All manufacturing			
1980	3.6	2.0	1.5	4.0	1.1	2.1
1979	3.8	2.4	1.3	4.0	1.4	1.8
1978	3.8	2.4	1.2	3.7	1.3	1.6
1977	3.8	2.2	1.4	3.8	1.2	1.8
1976	3.8	2.1	1.5	3.9	1.1	1.9
			Durable goods			
1980	2.7	1.5	1.0	3.0	0.9	1.4
1979	2.9	2.0	0.6	2.9	1.1	0.9
1978	2.9	2.0	0.6	2.7	1.1	0.8
1977	2.9	1.8	0.7	2.7	0.9	1.0
1976	2.9	1.7	0.9	2.8	0.9	1.1
			Nondurable goods			
1980	4.5	2.5	2.0	5.0	1.4	2.8
1979	4.8	2.7	1.9	5.2	1.6	2.8
1978	4.6	2.7	1.8	4.7	1.5	2.5
1977	4.8	2.6	2.0	4.8	1.4	2.6
1976	4.7	2.6	2.0	4.9	1.4	2.8

UNEMPLOYMENT

Recent Trends

New York State annual average unemployment rates have persistently exceeded national rates since 1971 but in 1980 the gap between the two narrowed to a half a percentage point compared with a peak difference of 2.6 percentage points in 1976.

The 1980 unemployment rate for the State averaged 7.6 percent, ranking fourteenth highest, along with Arkansas, among all 50 states. The New York State rate at 7.1 percent in 1979 was fifth highest. In comparison, the U.S. rate was 5.8 percent in 1979 and 7.1 percent in 1980.

While the change in New York State's unemployment rate from 1979 to 1980 can be characterized as little changed, jobless rates in 32 states increased significantly, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. North Central states were particularly hard hit because of recession-related layoffs in durable goods manufacturing industries. Rates among the states ranged from lows of 3.9 percent in Wyoming and 4.0 percent in Nebraska to a high of 12.6 percent in Michigan.

Table 19 shows 1970-1980 annual average data on unemployment for New York State and the United States.

Table 19. NUMBER UNEMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
NEW YORK STATE AND UNITED STATES
1970-1980

(Annual averages)

Year	Unemployment-New York State			Unemployment-United States		
	Number (000's)	Percent change from previous year	Rate	Number (000's)	Percent change from previous year	Rate
1970	331	+35.7	4.5	4,088	+44.4	4.9
1971	490	+48.0	6.6	4,993	+22.1	5.9
1972	500	+2.0	6.7	4,840	-3.1	5.6
1973	404	-19.2	5.4	4,304	-11.1	4.9
1974	481	+19.1	6.4	5,076	+17.9	5.6
1975	727	+51.1	9.5	7,830	+54.3	8.5
1976	789	+8.5	10.3	7,288	-6.9	7.7
1977	704	-10.8	9.1	6,855	-5.9	7.0
1978	603	-14.3	7.7	6,047	-11.8	6.0
1979	571	-5.3	7.1	5,963	-1.4	5.8
1980	603	+5.6	7.6	7,448	+24.9	7 1

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Unemployment Rates in Selected Areas

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) of the U.S. Department of Labor produces unemployment estimates based on data from the Current Population Survey. Thirty large Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) in the nation, three of them in New York State, are surveyed by the BLS.

In 1980 among the 30 areas nationwide, the Buffalo SMSA had the second highest unemployment rate, 10.2 percent; Detroit (Michigan) had the highest rate, 13.4 percent. During 1978 and 1979, Buffalo had the highest rate. The New York SMSA ranked seventh highest in 1980, down from the third highest in 1979. The Nassau-Suffolk SMSA--with an unemployment rate of 5.6 percent--was near the bottom of the list, twenty-first out of thirty. This was a drop from twelfth place in 1979.

Estimates were also made by the BLS of white and nonwhite unemployment rates. For whites, Buffalo was in second place with a rate of 9.1 percent; New York City was fourth (7.3 percent); Nassau-Suffolk was thirteenth (5.4 percent). For nonwhites, the unemployment rate in the Buffalo SMSA (23.5 percent) was also second highest among all major areas, New York City and Nassau-Suffolk, however, placed seventeenth and twenty-third, respectively.

Table 20. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES AND RANK OF BUFFALO, NASSAU-SUFFOLK AND NEW YORK STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS AMONG 30 NATIONAL AREAS 1980

(Annual averages)

SMSA	Total			White			Black and other		
	1980 Rate	Rank a/ 1980	Rank a/ 1979	1980 Rate	Rank a/ 1980	Rank a/ 1979	1980 Rate	Rank a/ 1980	Rank a/ 1979
Buffalo	10.2	2	1	9.1	2	1	23.5	2	INA b/
Nassau-Suffolk	5.6	21	12	5.4	13	5	9.5	23	15
New York	8.2	7	3	7.3	4	2	10.9	17	13

a. The ranking of unemployment rates shown above is for the 30 large Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

b. INA - information not available. Unemployment rates are not shown when they do not meet BLS standards of reliability for the area, based on the sample in that area.

NOTE: Data for 1980 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Reasons for Unemployment

In the Current Population Survey unemployed persons are classified within one of four major groups:

1. Job losers - persons whose employment ended involuntarily, who immediately began looking for work; and persons on layoff.

2. Job leavers - persons who quit or otherwide terminated their employment voluntarily and immediately began looking for work.

3. Reentrants - persons who previously worked at a full-time job lasting 2 weeks or longer but were out of the labor force before beginning their most recent efforts to look for work.

4. New entrants - persons who never worked at a full-time job lasting 2 weeks or longer.

During 1980, 54.6 percent of New York State's unemployed were classified as job losers. In the nation as a whole, 51.8 percent of the unemployed were job losers. Compared with 1979, the proportions in 1980 of job losers in both New York State and the United States were higher by 3.6 and 3.7 percentage points, respectively. Reentry into the labor force was the next most likely reason for unemployment in both the State (23.3 percent) and nation (25.2 percent) although both percentages were lower than those those for 1979. New entrants into the civilian labor force were the third largest group of unemployed in New York State in 1980, 14.0 percent, followed by job leavers, only 8.1 percent. Compared with the prior year, job leavers were up in the State in 1980, new entrants were down. In the nation, however, new entrants and job leavers both declined from 1979 to 1980.

Table 21. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE UNEMPLOYED BY REASONS
NEW YORK STATE AND UNITED STATES
1980

Reasons	New York State	United States	Difference NY - US
All reasons	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Job losers	54.6	51.8	+2.8
Job leavers	8.1	11.6	-3.5
Reentrants	23.3	25.2	-1.9
New entrants	14.0	11.4	+2.6

NOTES: Detail may not add to total due to rounding. Also, preliminary data used for New York State are subject to revision.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, and Employment and Earnings, January 1981.

Unemployment by Age Group and Sex

Youth accounted for a smaller percentage, and older workers a larger percentage, of all unemployed workers in New York State than they did in the nation during 1980.

Statewide, persons between the ages of 16 and 24 years made up 41.7 percent of the unemployed in 1980; nationwide, this group comprised 45.7 percent. Persons 45 years of age and older accounted for 20.7 percent of the State's unemployed but only 15.7 percent of the nation's. The proportion of the jobless in the prime working age group (25-44 years) was nearly the same in the State and nation, 37.6 percent and 38.7 percent, respectively (see Table 22).

A little over half of the unemployed in New York State were men (56.0 percent), about the same as in the nation (55.8 percent). Higher percentages for males occurred in all age groups.

Table 22. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY SEX AND AGE GROUP
NEW YORK STATE AND UNITED STATES
1980

(Annual averages)

Group	New York State	United States	Difference NY - US
All 16 and over	100.0	100.0	-
16-19	19.7	22.0	-2.3
20-24	21.5	23.7	-2.2
25-44	38.0	38.7	-0.7
45-64	18.9	14.4	+4.5
65+	1.8	1.3	+0.5
Total males	56.2	55.8	+0.4
16-19	11.1	12.0	-0.9
20-24	13.5	13.9	-0.4
25-44	20.2	21.1	-0.9
45-64	10.4	8.1	+2.3
65+	0.9	0.8	+0.1
Total females	43.8	44.2	-0.4
16-19	8.6	10.0	-1.4
20-24	8.0	9.8	-1.8
25-44	17.8	17.6	+0.2
45-64	8.5	6.3	+2.2
65+	0.9	0.5	+0.4

NOTE: Detail may not add to total due to rounding. Also, preliminary data used for New York State are subject to revision.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey and Employment and Earnings, January 1981.

Unemployment by Race

A comparison of the State's unemployment rates by race with rates in the nation as well as in the Northeast and the Middle Atlantic Region shows that nonwhites apparently fared a little better in New York, while whites did not.

The unemployment rate statewide for whites was 6.9 percent in 1980, while for black and other races it was 11.5 percent. This compares with national rates of 6.3 percent for whites and 13.2 percent for black and other races. In the Northeast, the white unemployment rate was 6.5 percent; the rate for black and other races was 13.1 percent. In the Middle Atlantic Region,1/ the white unemployment rate was 6.7 percent, while the rate for black and other races was 13.6. New York State had the highest rate for whites and the lowest for black and other races compared with the other Middle Atlantic states. The respective rates for whites and nonwhites in the other two states of the region were: New Jersey, 6.2 percent and 15.0 percent; Pennsylvania 6.8 percent and 17.4 percent. Two exceptions to New York's relative position were two neighboring states to the east, Connecticut and Massachusetts, where unemployment rates for whites, as well as black and other races were lower.

In 1980, there were 62,000 persons of Hispanic origin unemployed in New York State; the unemployment rate for this group was 10.8 percent. Nationwide, the unemployment rate for Hispanics was 10.1 percent.

Table 23. NUMBER UNEMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN
NEW YORK STATE AND UNITED STATES
1980

Group	Number unemployed		Unemployment rate		
	New York State	United States	New York State	United States	Percentage points difference
Total 16 years of age and over	603	7,448	7.6	7.1	+0.5
White	471	5,790	6.9	6.3	+0.6
Black and other	132	1,658	11.5	13.2	-1.7
Hispanic origin	62	554	10.8	10.1	+0.7

NOTE: Detail may not add to total due to rounding. Also white, black and other, and Hispanic origin do not add to the total since persons of Hispanic origin may be classified as either white or black.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

1. Includes New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania.

Unemployment Covered by Unemployment Insurance

Individuals out of work at some time during 1980 who were also eligible for and received unemployment benefits numbered about 950,000 in New York State. A characteristic difference from those unemployed individuals not covered by unemployment insurance is that the beneficiaries have had recent work experience. Thus, they are generally not recent or new entrants into the labor market and they are job losers rather than job leavers. Being a recent entrant or a job leaver would usually make an individual not entitled to or ineligible for benefits.

The following points detail some significant characteristics of UI beneficiaries in New York State during 1980:

- Only 4.0 percent were under 20 years of age, due in large measure to the fact that most of the unemployed under 20 years of age lacked qualifying work experience. The percentage of those UI beneficiaries in the prime working age group (25-44 years) accounted for almost half (46.2 percent) of all UI beneficiaries. Beneficiaries over 45 years of age (31.1 percent) accounted for a larger proportion of total beneficiaries than this same age group made up of all the unemployed (20.7 percent).

- Over half of the beneficiaries were blue-collar workers (58.0 percent), while a significant proportion were clerical and sales workers (17.9 percent). Just over one out of every ten were service workers. The majority of beneficiaries (53.5 percent) listed nonmanufacturing as their industry of last employment. Another 34.8 percent last worked in manufacturing, 7.9 percent in government. (For 3.9 percent, the industry of last employment was unknown or unreported.)

- Racial and ethnic representation among the UI beneficiaries was very similar to that of all the unemployed, and was unchanged from 1979.

- The majority of beneficiaries had 12 or more years of education (63.0 percent); 10.0 percent had 16 years or more.

Table 24. SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIVIDUALS RECEIVING UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
NEW YORK STATE
1980

Characteristics	Number	Percent of total
	Age group	
All ages	953,238	100.0
Under 20	38,524	4.0
20-24	174,884	18 3
25-34	267,649	28.1
35-39	92,076	9.7
40-44	79,831	8.4
45-54	149,345	15.7
55-59	67,928	7.1
60-64	46,866	4.9
65 and over	32,747	3.4
Unknown	3,388	0.4
	Ethnic group	
All groups	953,238	100.0
White	701,926	73.6
Black	119,433	12.5
American Indian	2,844	0.3
Other nonwhite	13,847	1.5
White Spanish	65,079	6.8
Black Spanish	23,048	2.4
Unknown	10,057	1.1
Unreported	17,004	1.8
	Years of education	
All groups	953,238	100.0
Less than 8	72,823	7.6
8	59,398	6.2
9 to 11	184,500	19.4
12	370,390	38.9
13 to 15	134,631	14.1
16 and over	95,076	10.0
Unreported	36,420	3.8

Table 24. (continued)

Characteristics	Number	Percent of total
	Occupational group	
All occupations	953,238	100.0
Professional	63,920	6.7
Technical	16,912	1.8
Managerial	32,085	3.4
Clerical	133,178	14.0
Sales	37,289	3.9
Blue-collar	553,174	58.0
Farming, forestry, fishery	3,556	0.4
Service (except household)	99,852	10.5
Private household service	2,143	0.2
Unknown-unreported	11,129	1.2
	Industry of last employment	
All industries	953,238	100.0
Manufacturing	331,672	34.8
Durable goods	128,785	13.5
Nondurable goods	202,887	21.3
Nonmanufacturing	509,586	53.5
Agriculture and related	9,828	1.0
Mining	2,186	0.2
Construction	99,809	10.5
Transportation, utilities	45,310	4.8
Trade	164,525	17.3
Wholesale	51,435	5.4
Retail	113,090	11.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	29,893	3.1
Services	158,035	16.6
Government	74,854	7.9
Unknown-unreported	37,126	3.9

NOTE: Data relate to beneficiaries in Regular Program (first 26 weeks of unemployment insurance compensation).

Applicants and Openings

This section contains information on job applicants[1/] registered and job openings received statewide by the New York State Department of Labor's Job Service Division. The period covered by this section of the report is Fiscal Year 1980 (October 1, 1979 to September 30, 1980). For the labor supply side, the data show the numbers of individual applicants registered in the period, by occupation. Labor demand is depicted by statistics on the volume of job openings received by the Job Service during the period, by occupation. Data are presented on ratios of applicants to openings in the various occupations to measure the balance between supply and demand and to indicate the degree to which demand was satisfied in specific occupations.

The reader should be aware that the occupational information presented here, while considerable in scope and detail, represents only the experience of the New York State Job Service in serving the labor market. The report does not purport to cover all labor supply and demand activity in the marketplace nor to comprise a perfectly representative sample of the marketplace. For example, some applicant groups, such as women, and some employer groups, such as those operating under provisions of government contracts, tend to be more heavily represented in Job Service statistics. In the absence of any other periodic, comprehensive coverage of all labor market transactions, however, Job Service data do provide valuable clues to probable demand conditions existing in a wide range of occupations in this State. The reader who requires more precise knowledge of the statewide or of a local labor market should utilize other sources of information, such as the output of training programs, occupational outlook and projections data, reports on labor market conditions in particular industries where some occupations predominate, the volume and variety of employment classified advertising, and the informed opinions of local educators, employers, planners, and Job Service and employment and training program personnel.

Overview. During Fiscal Year 1980, there were 981,903 job applicants available at New York State Job Service offices, while 764,539 job openings were received for the same time period. These data distort the actual labor supply-demand picture in that they include statistics for a type of activity peculiar to a few occupations. For example, the Job Service maintains registries for private duty nurses and substitute teachers and are able to match available workers with predominantly short-term openings (usually 3 days or less). As a result, an applicant who may not be available for a full-time permanent job could fill many openings during the year.

To show the magnitude of the problem, originally there were 137,570 applicants available for work in the professional, technical and managerial group and 392,363 openings received during FY 1980, or almost three jobs for each applicant. After deletion of the registries however, there were 99,952 applicants and 27,133 openings, or well over three persons available for each job opening for more than 3 days' duration.

1. See Glossary.

In order to provide planners with more meaningful data, statistics related primarily to the nurses and teachers registries--in all, 98,473 applicants and 415,268 job openings--have been deleted from both the narrative discussion and tabular material throughout this section.

Once the overall statistics were adjusted, the total number of applicants available for jobs in FY 1980 was 883,490. The largest number were classified in clerical and sales occupations (292,550), followed by service (166,104) and miscellaneous occupations (102,587).

Of the remaining 370,803 job openings received in Fiscal Year 1980, by far the largest number were for clerical and sales workers (123,401), followed by services (77,808).

Job Service data yielded an average applicants-to-openings (A/O) ratio of 2.5 for all occupations during Fiscal Year 1980. The A/O ratio, defined as the number of applicants registered divided by the number of openings received, is used to describe occupational demand and supply conditions in the marketplace. A/O ratios for specific occupations or occupational groupings are compared with the average A/O ratio in order to determine relative demand and supply conditions. A high A/O ratio indicates a likely applicant oversupply and less favorable employment prospects for that occupation. A low A/O ratio shows that demand and supply are in better balance and employment prospects are more favorable. Of all major occupational categories agricultural, fishery, forestry and related had the lowest A/O ratio. Processing, service, benchwork, and clerical and sales occupational groups also had A/O ratios less than the average for all occupations (2.5). The professional, technical, and managerial occupational group had the highest A/O ratio. A listing of A/O ratios by occupational category is found in Table 26.

Applicants had the greatest likelihood of getting a job in the agricultural, fishery and forestry category (37.6 percent) and the processing category (34.1 percent) as measured by applicants placed divided by applicants registered, expressed as a percent. Applicants in the professional, technical and managerial category had the least likelihood of getting a job (4.9 percent).

The percentage of job openings filled averaged 66.9 for all occupations, ranging from a high of 76.9 percent for the miscellaneous category to a low of 48.9 percent for the professional, technical and managerial category. Tables 27, 28 and 29 show the volume and distribution of job applicants and openings by occupational category during Fiscal Year 1980 as well as the various ratios suggesting the extent to which supply balanced demand.

Table 25. APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY
NEW YORK STATE, FISCAL YEAR 1980

Occupational code and title	Applicants			Job openings	
	Registered a/	Placed a/	Active e.o.p. b/	Received	Filled
Total	883,490	157,891	370,803	349,271	233,577
0,1 Professional, technical and managerial	99,952	4,886	37,418	27,133	13,270
2 Clerical and sales	292,550	64,347	100,513	123,401	83,858
3 Service	166,104	36,932	66,517	77,808	57,696
4 Agricultural, fishery, forestry and related	15,104	5,683	4,026	9,481	7,079
5 Processing	19,210	6,553	6,429	9,690	6,815
6 Machine trades	52,396	9,126	20,118	17,737	9,786
7 Benchwork	74,784	16,466	30,937	33,669	20,257
8 Structural work	68,938	10,705	25,744	20,243	11,676
9 Miscellaneous	102,587	17,454	46,139	30,109	23,140

a. Applicants registered/placed detail exceeds total due to individuals registered/placed in more than one occupational group during the period.

b. e.o.p. = end of period. Total exceeds detail because total includes partial registrations but detail does not.

Table 26. THREE MEASUREMENTS OF OCCUPATIONAL SUPPLY AND DEMAND BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, NEW YORK STATE, FISCAL YEAR 1980

Occupational code and title	Ratio of applicants registered to openings received	Percent	
		Applicants placed of applicants registered	Openings filled of openings received
Total	2.5	17.9	66.9
0,1 Professional, technical and managerial	3.7	4.9	48.9
2 Clerical and sales	2.4	22.0	68.0
3 Service	2.1	22.0	74.2
4 Agricultural, fishery, forestry and related	1.5	37.6	74.7
5 Processing	2.0	34.1	70.3
6 Machine trades	3.0	17.4	55.2
7 Benchwork	2.2	22.0	60.2
8 Structural work	3.4	15.5	57.7
9 Miscellaneous	3.4	17.0	76.9

Table 27. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY
NEW YORK STATE, FISCAL YEAR 1980

Occupational code and title	Applicants			Job openings	
	Registered	Placed	Active e.o.p. a/	Received	Filled
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0,1 Professional, technical, and managerial	11.2	2.8	11.1	7.8	5.7
2 Clerical and sales	32.8	37.4	29.7	35.3	35.9
3 Service	18.6	21.5	19.7	22.3	24.7
4 Agriculture, fishery, forestry and related	1.7	3.3	1.2	2.7	3.0
5 Processing	2.2	3.8	1.9	2.8	2.9
6 Machine trades	5.9	5.3	6.0	5.1	4.2
7 Benchwork	8.4	9.6	9.2	9.6	8.7
8 Structural work	7.7	6.2	7.6	5.8	5.0
9 Miscellaneous	11.5	10.1	13.7	8.6	9.9

a. e.o.p. = end of period.

Labor Supply and Demand. Information on the relative supply and demand in a wide range of occupations in New York State is given below. The data, drawn from the Employment Security Automated System (ESARS) of the New York State Job Service, form the largest available file on applicants and job openings in the State's labor market. Statistics on job openings received, job applicants registered, and jobs filled during Fiscal Year 1980 (October 1, 1979-September 30, 1980) were used in the analysis. Tables 28 through 31 show the nine-digit occupational code assigned occupations based on the Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT), Fourth Edition, 1977.

Although the discussion centers on statewide Job Service data, the job market for many occupations is not a statewide market nor are job applicants and openings distributed evenly throughout the State. A statewide market implies mobility on the part of job applicants to relocate within the State for employment. However, many opportunities are not attractive enough to induce workers to relocate and are therefore limited to the labor supply of a local labor market or subarea. In all, 239 occupations (with a minimum of 600 applicants available during the year or 300 job openings received during the year) were selected for review; fewer applicants or openings, in the context of a statewide labor market, were considered impractical for analysis.

Of the 239 occupations studied, about half (118) averaged 2.5 or fewer applicants for each job opening. Of these occupations (listed in Table 28), 23.7 percent were centered in the clerical and sales category and 22.0 percent were in the services group.

Although the occupations listed in Table 28 had the lowest A/O ratios, not all were identified as having the most favorable employment prospects. Occupations with the most favorable employment prospects (because of the intensity of need as measured by the A/O ratio and the magnitude of demand as measured by the number of openings) are identified in Tables 28 and 30 by an asterisk.

Table 28. OCCUPATIONS WITH LOWEST RATIO OF JOB APPLICANTS TO JOB OPENINGS
NEW YORK STATE
FISCAL YEAR 1980

Occupational code[a]	and title	Ratio
	Below 0.6	
075.124-010	Nurse, school	0.5
094.227-010	Educational therapist	0.5
*094.227-022	Teacher, mentally retarded	0.2
*202.362-014	Stenographer	0.4
*249.367-074	Teacher aide II	0.4
*301.687-010	Caretaker	0.5
363.682-014	Presser, all-around	0.5
363.682-018	Presser, machine	0.5
821.281-010	Television-cable installer	0.5
*905.687-010	Truck-driver helper	0.5
	0.6 to 0.9	
094.227-018	Teacher, handicapped students	0.9
097.227-014	Instructor, vocational training	0.9
159.124-010	Counselor, camp	0.8
199.267-018	Examination proctor	0.7
203.582-058	Transcribing-machine operator	0.8
*205.367-054	Survey worker	0.9
216.382-062	Statistical clerk	0.7
230.667-014	Telephone-directory deliverer	0.7
230.687-010	Advertising-material distributor	0.6
279.357-046	Salesperson, flying squad	0.9
309.677-010	Companion	0.8
*311.477-026	Waiter/waitress, formal	0.9
*311.677-018	Dining room attendant	0.7
402.663-010	Farmworker I, vegetable	0.8
402.687-010	Farmworker II, vegetable	0.8
402.687-014	Harvest worker, vegetable	0.8
403.687-010	Farmworker II, fruit	0.9
404.663-010	Farmworker I, field crop	0.6
529.686-014	Cannery worker	0.9
529.687-186	Sorter, agricultural produce	0.9
781.685-010	Spreader, machine	0.6
*785.361-018	Sample stitcher	0.8
	1.0 to 1.3	
099.224-010	Instructor, physical education	1.3
099.327-010	Teacher aide I	1.2
195.227-010	Program aide, group work	1.3
*203.582-066	Typist	1.1
*213.362-010	Computer operator	1.3
299.357-014	Telephone solicitor	1.2
301.687-018	Yard worker	1.0
379.667-014	Lifeguard	1.2

Table 28. (continued)

Occupational code[a/]	and title	Ratio
	1.0 to 1.3 (continued)	
381.687-022	Cleaner, laboratory equipment	1.3
*406.687-010	Groundskeeper, parks and grounds	1.0
529.686-070	Production helper	1.1
660.280-010	Cabinet maker	1.3
705.684-058	Polisher	1.2
726.684-026	Electronics tester II	1.3
782.684-058	Sewer, hand	1.3
785.261-010	Alteration tailor	1.3
786.682-046	Blindstitch-machine operator	1.3
*786.682-174	Lockstitch-machine operator, complete garment	1.0
*786.682-194	Overlock-sewing machine operator	1.1
786.682-198	Overlock-machine operator, complete garment	1.1
913.663-010	Chauffeur	1.3
915.473-010	Parking-lot attendant	1.3
915.684-010	Tire repairer	1.3
	1.4 to 1.7	
099.227-034	Tutor	1.5
211.362-018	Teller	1.5
214.382-014	Billing typist	1.4
230.667-010	Deliverer, outside	1.6
238.362-010	Hotel clerk	1.5
249.367-046	Library assistant	1.5
279.357-054	Salesperson, general merchandise	1.7
299.477-010	Deliverer, merchandise	1.6
301.474-010	Houseworker, general	1.7
310.137-010	Host/hostess, restaurant	1.6
311.477-014	Counter attendant, lunchroom or coffee shop	1.7
311.677-014	Counter attendant, cafeteria	1.4
317.684-014	Pantry-goods maker	1.7
318.687-010	Kitchen helper	1.6
323.687-014	Cleaner, housekeeping	1.4
363.684-018	Presser, hand	1.4
388.663-010	Elevator operator	1.5
556.685-038	Injection-molding-machine tender	1.5
600.280-022	Machinist	1.6
781.684-014	Cutter, machine I	1.4
783.682-014	Sewing-machine operator (leather products)	1.5
786.682-170	Lockstitch-machine operator	1.7
804.281-010	Sheet-metal worker	1.5
905.687-014	Van driver helper	1.5
919.687-014	Cleaner II	1.7

Table 28. (continued)

Occupational code[a]	and title	Ratio
	1.8 to 2.1	
003.161-014	Electronics technician	2.0
007.281-010	Drafter, mechanical	1.8
092.227-018	Teacher, preschool	2.0
239.567-010	Office helper	1.9
279.357-050	Salesperson, general hardware	1.9
317.687-010	Cook helper	2.0
323.687-018	Housecleaner (hotel and restaurant)	1.9
372.667-034	Guard, security	1.9
408.687-014	Laborer, landscape	2.0
410.684-010	Farmworker, dairy	1.9
509.686-010	Laborer, general	2.0
651.482-010	Offset press operator I	1.8
741.684-026	Painter, spray I	1.8
769.687-054	Woodworking-shop hand	1.8
824.261-010	Electrician	2.1
862.381-030	Plumber	1.9
	2.2 to 2.5	
020.162-014	Programmer, business	2.5
201.362-030	Secretary	2.4
203.362-010	Clerk-typist	2.4
209.587-026	Mail clerk	2.4
211.462-018	Cashier-wrapper	2.3
222.387-058	Stock clerk	2.3
249.367-054	Order clerk	2.3
250.257-010	Sales agent, insurance	2.3
299.367-014	Stock clerk, self-service store	2.2
311.477-018	Waiter/waitress, bar	2.2
313.361-014	Cook	2.3
313.361-022	Cook, short order	2.4
372.667-038	Merchant patroller	2.4
381.687-018	Cleaner, industrial	2.5
406.684-014	Groundskeeper, industrial-commercial	2.5
638.281-014	Maintenance mechanic	2.3
700.687-058	Polisher (jewelry)	2.4
726.684-018	Electronics assembler	2.3
7[illegible].687-014	Gluer	2.2
807.381-010	Automobile-body repairer	2.3
913.463-010	Bus driver	2.2
922.687-058	Laborer, stores	2.5

a. The number assigned to an occupation in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT), Fourth Edition, 1977.

* This denotes occupations with the most favorable employment prospects because of the intensity of need as measured by the A/O ratio and the magnitude of demand as measured by the number of openings.

From the standpoint of the jobseeker, occupations with very high A/O ratios (many applicants competing for available jobs) offer unfavorable prospects of employment. These high ratios are attributable to several factors. Among these are structural problems in the labor market: the types of job skills available and the demand for those skills are drastically out of phase for a variety of reasons, ranging from differing geographic dispersions of supply and demand to rapid technological changes in fields where insufficient numbers of people are being trained or retrained. A second factor behind the supply-demand imbalances shown here results from the special nature of Job Service Division clientele: the data do not represent the universe of labor market transactions and some job applicants or employer openings may by over- or under-represented. Lastly, job applicants who are assigned the occupational code and job title of their choosing, may have experience in the occupation that does not precisely match the hiring requirements of a particular employer.

Of the 239 occupations reviewed, the 121 occupations with the highest A/O ratios are shown in Table 29 in ascending numerical order by occupational code.

Table 29. OCCUPATIONS WITH HIGHEST RATIO OF JOB APPLICANTS TO JOB OPENINGS NEW YORK STATE FISCAL YEAR 1980

Occupational code[a/] and title		Ratio
001.261-010	Drafter, architectural	2.9
045.107-010	Counselor	4.8
075.374-010	Nurse, general duty	2.6
078.381-014	Medical-laboratory technician	5.3
079.367-010	Medical assistant	17.4
079.371-010	Dental assistant	4.1
090.227-010	Faculty member, college or university	3.3
141.061-018	Graphic designer	5.7
142.061-014	Cloth designer	3.9
142.061-018	Clothes designer	16.2
160.167-010	Accountant	5.5
162.157-[illegible]3	Buyer	9.0
162.157-038	Purchasing agent	7.1
163.167-018	Manager, sales	24.8
165.067-010	Public relations representative	11.1
166.267-010	Employment interviewer	2.9
169.167-010	Administrative assistant	9.9
169.167-034	Manager, office	13.8
183.117-014	Production superintendent	10.3
185.167-046	Manager, retail store	9.6
187.167-106	Manager, food service	7.4
189.167-018	Management trainee	5.6
195.107-010	Caseworker	6.6
195.167-010	Community organization worker	5.4

Table 29. (continued)

Occupational code[a]	and title	Ratio
195.227-014	Recreation leader	3.8
195.367-010	Case aide	3.3
201.362-010	Legal secretary	2.9
201.362-014	Medical secretary	3.9
203.582-030	Keypunch operator	3.0
203.582-054	Terminal operator	3.0
206.362-010	File clerk I	3.9
206.367-014	File clerk II	4.2
209.562-010	Clerk, general	2.7
209.567-600	Clerk, general II	3.0
210.382-014	Bookkeeper I	3.0
210.382-018	Bookkeeper II	3.1
211.362-010	Cashier I	2.8
211.462-014	Cashier-checker	3.9
215.482-010	Payroll clerk	3.5
216 482-010	Accounting clerk	3.7
219.362-010	Administrative clerk	4.1
222.137-030	Shipping and receiving supervisor	5.8
222.387-050	Shipping and receiving clerk	3.0
235.462-010	Central-office operator	5.8
235.662-022	Telephone operator	2.6
237.367-038	Receptionist	3.3
241.367-014	Customer-complaint clerk	7.1
260.357-014	Sales representative, food products	7.0
261.357-038	Sales representative, women's and girls' apparel	14.2
261.357-050	Salesperson, men's and boys' clothing	5.1
261.357-062	Salesperson, shoes	2.8
261.357-066	Salesperson, women's apparel and accessories	3.3
273.353-010	Salesperson, automobiles	8.8
279.357-014	Sales representative, general merchandise	5.2
290.477-014	Sales clerk	3.0
290.477-018	Sales clerk, food	2.8
292.353-010	Driver, sales route	2.7
299.137-010	Manager, department	7.4
301.137-010	Housekeeper, home	3.6
301.677-010	Child monitor	4.8
311.477-030	Waiter/waitress, informal	3.1
311.677-010	Cafeteria attendant	3.2
312.474-010	Bartender	3.6
313.131-014	Chef	4.0
313.671-010	Cook, short order II	3.1
315.361-010	Cook	3.0
316.684-018	Meat cutter	4.5
323.687-010	Cleaner, hospital	3.1
332.271-010	Cosmetologist	10.7
354.377-014	Home attendant	2.8
355.377-014	Psychiatric aide	3.2
355.674-010	Child-care attendant, school	10.4
355.674-014	Nurse aide	5.5
355.674-018	Orderly	7.0
355.677-010	Food-service worker, hospital	4.0

Table 29. (continued)

Occupational code[a]	and title	Ratio
359.677-010	Attendant, children's institution	5.8
359.677-018	Nursery school attendant	3.5
381.687-010	Central supply worker	3.5
381.687-014	Cleaner, commercial or institutional	2.7
382.664-010	Janitor	3.4
408.161-010	Landscape gardener	3.6
519.687-022	Foundry worker, general	2.7
529.686-034	Factory helper	2.9
556.382-014	Injection-molding-machine operator	2.8
609.685-018	Production-machine tender	2.8
616.360-018	Machine operator I	3.1
617.685-026	Power-press tender	2.8
619.685-062	Machine operator II	3.7
620.261-010	Automobile mechanic	3.2
620.684-014	Automobile mechanic helper	6.4
625.281-010	Diesel mechanic	4.6
706.684-022	Assembler, small parts	3.4
706.687-010	Assembler, production	3.4
739.687-030	Assembler, small products	3.3
781.687-070	Trimmer, hand	3.9
786.132-010	Supervisor, garment manufacturing	3.7
787.682-046	Sewing machine operator	2.9
789.687-046	Final assembler	3.1
806.684-010	Assembler, automobile	18.4
810.384-014	Welder, arc	3.6
819.384-010	Welder, combination	5.5
828.281-010	Electronics mechanic	4.0
829.684-022	Electrician helper	4.1
840.381-010	Painter	2.8
859.683-010	Operating engineer	11.0
860.381-022	Carpenter	2.6
860.381-042	Carpenter, rough	5.5
866.381-010	Roofer	2.6
869.664-014	Construction worker I	5.0
869.687-026	Construction worker II	3.7
899.381-010	Maintenance repairer building	3.6
904.383-010	Tractor-trailer-truck driver	6.4
905.663-014	Truck driver, heavy	5.1
906.683-022	Truck driver, light	2.8
913.463-018	Taxi driver	5.7
915.467-010	Automobile-service-station attendant	3.1
920.587-010	Cloth-bolt bander	4.5
920.587-018	Packager, hand	4.5
920.685-078	Packager, machine	4.7
921.683-050	Industrial-truck operator	8.5
929.687-010	Cutter, banana room	4.4

a. The number assigned to an occupation in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT), Fourth Edition, 1977.

Occupations with substantial demand. During Fiscal Year 1980, the Job Service received large numbers of job openings in certain occupations. In all, 68 occupations had 1,000 or more job openings in the year. Over one-third of these occupations were included in the clerical and sales group. Table 30 lists those occupations for which substantial numbers of job openings were registered with the Job Service.

Table 30. OCCUPATIONS WITH SUBSTANTIAL NUMBER OF OPENINGS
NEW YORK STATE
FISCAL YEAR 1980

Occupational code[a]	and title	Job openings received
	7,000+	
*202.362-014	Stenographer	7,829
203.362-010	Clerk-typist	7,721
209.562-010	Clerk, general	14,596
318.687-010	Kitchen helper	7,413
381.687-014	Cleaner, commercial or institutional	8,148
	3,000 to 6,999	
201.362-030	Secretary	5,915
*203.582-066	Typist	3,975
*205.367-054	Survey worker	5,227
209.567-600	Clerk, general II	3,326
219.362-010	Administrative clerk	3,399
222.387-058	Stock clerk	4,276
249.367-074	Teacher aide II	6,245
279.357-054	Salesperson, general merchandise	5,546
301.474-010	House worker, general	3,256
311.477-014	Counter attendant, lunchroom or coffee shop	3,464
*311.477-026	Waiter/waitress, formal	3,984
311.477-030	Waiter/waitress, informal	3,236
323.687-014	Cleaner, housekeeping	3,426
*363.682-018	Presser, machine	3,592
372.667-034	Guard, security	5,189
*786.682-170	Lockstitch-machine operator	3,153
*905.687-010	Truck-driver helper	4,959
906.683-022	Truck driver, light	3,297
920.587-018	Packager, hand	4,823
922.687-058	Laborer, stores	4,281

Table 30. (continued)

Occupational code[a]	and title	Job openings received
	2,000 to 2,999	
*094.227-022	Teacher, mentally retarded	2,456
*099.327-010	Teacher aide	2,339
211.462-014	Cashier-checker	2,866
222.387-050	Shipping and receiving clerk	2,440
230.667-010	Deliverer, outside	2,103
237.367-038	Receptionist	2,225
290.477-014	Sales clerk	2,036
*301.687-010	Caretaker	2,054
311.667-014	Counter attendant, cafeteria	2,375
*311.677-018	Dining room attendant	2,513
355.674-014	Nurse aide	2,086
529,686-014	Cannery worker	2,825
620.261-010	Automobile mechanic	2,073
869.687-026	Construction worker II	2,458
	1,000 to 1,999	
203.582-030	Keypunch operator	1,112
209.587-026	Mail clerk	1,242
210.382-014	Bookkeeper I	1,693
210.382-018	Bookkeeper II	1,691
211.362-010	Cashier I	1,020
211.362-018	Teller	1,667
*213.362-010	Computer operator	1,273
216.482-010	Accounting clerk	1,407
239.567-010	Office helper	1,572
299.367-014	Stock clerk, self-service store	1,196
312.474-010	Bartender	1,011
313.361-014	Cook	1,923
313.361-022	Cook, short order I	1,602
354.377-014	Home attendant	1,583
*406.687-010	Groundskeeper, parks and grounds	1,628
408.687-014	Laborer, landscape	1,025
609.685-018	Production-machine tender	1,159
706.684-022	Assembler, small parts	1,009
706.687-010	Assembler, production	1,002
726.684-018	Electronics assembler	1,350
*785.361-018	Sample stitcher	1,582
786.682-174	Lockstitch-sewing-machine operator, complete garment	1,120
*786.682-194	Overlock sewing-machine operator	1,906
789.687-046	Final assembler	1,954
840.381-010	Painter	1,086
860.381-022	Carpenter	1,525
869.664-014	Construction worker I	1,729
899.381-010	Maintenance repairer, building	1,853
905.663-014	Truck driver, heavy	1,083

a. The number assigned to an occupation in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT), Fourth Edition, 1977.

*This denotes occupations with the most favorable employment prospects because of the intensity of need as measured by the A/O ratio and the magnitude of demand as measured by the number of openings.

Occupations with substantial supply. There were 56 occupations with substantial numbers of job applicants (over 3,000) in Fiscal Year 1980. Over 50 percent of the occupations in Table 31 had 5,000 or more applicants during the year.

Table 31. OCCUPATIONS WITH SUBSTANTIAL NUMBER OF APPLICANTS
NEW YORK STATE
FISCAL YEAR 1980

Occupational code[a] and title		Applicants registered
10,000+		
201.362-030	Secretary	14,126
203.362-010	Clerk-typist	18,503
209.562-010	Clerk, general	38,724
211.462-014	Cashier-checker	11,204
219.362-010	Administrative clerk	14,057
318.687-010	Kitchen helper	11,626
355.674-014	Nurse aide	11,451
381.687-014	Cleaner, commercial or institutional	22,082
920.587-018	Packager, hand	22,019
922.687-058	Laborer, stores	10,767
5,000 to 9,999		
209.567-600	Clerk, general II	9,886
210.382-014	Bookkeeper I	5,125
210.382-018	Bookkeeper II	5,272
216.482-010	Accounting clerk	5,152
222.387-050	Shipping and receiving clerk	7,258
222.387-058	Stock clerk	9,686
237.367-038	Receptionist	7,275
279.357-054	Salesperson, general merchandise	9,412
290.477-014	Sales clerk	6,024
301.474-010	House worker, general	5,498
311.477-014	Counter attendant, lunchroom or coffee shop	5,811
311.477-030	Waiter/waitress, informal	9,949
372.667-034	Guard, security	9,982
620.261-010	Automobile mechanic	6,531
786.682-170	Lockstitch-machine operator	5,219
789.687-046	Final assembler	6,096
869.664-014	Construction worker I	8,581
869.687-026	Construction worker II	9,110
899.381-010	Maintenance repairer, building	6,619
905.663-014	Truck driver, heavy	5,526
906.683-022	Truck driver, light	9,241

Table 31. (continued)

Occupational code[a]	and title	Applicants registered
	3,000 to 4,999	
160.167-010	Accountant	3,197
185.167-046	Manager, retail store	4,241
189.167-018	Management trainee	3,432
202.362-014	Stenographer	3,021
203.582-030	Keypunch operator	3,391
203.582-066	Typist	4,268
205.367-054	Survey worker	4,478
206.362-010	File clerk I	3,744
230.667-010	Deliverer, outside	3,287
239.567-010	Office helper	3,042
311.477-026	Waiter/waitress formal	3,411
311.677-014	Counter attendant cafeteria	3,223
312.474-010	Bartender	3,593
313.361-014	Cook	4,490
313.361-022	Cook, short order I	3,834
323.687-014	Cleaner, housekeeping	4,674
354.377-014	Home attendant	4,486
609.685-018	Production-machine tender	3,245
706.684-022	Assembler, small parts	3,398
706.687-010	Assembler, production	3,441
726.684-018	Electronics assembler	3,046
840.381-010	Painter (construction)	3,008
860.381-022	Carpenter	3,955
904.383-010	Tractor-trailer-truck driver	3,752
921.683-050	Industrial-truck operator	3,605

a. The number assigned to an occupation in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT), Fourth Edition, 1977.

Occupational Projections

Periodically, the New York State Department of Labor prepares long-term occupational projections for the State, its metropolitan areas, and vocational education regions. Estimates are made of average annual job openings in occupational groups and in individual occupations throughout the forecast period.

Previously these openings were further subdivided into those expected to occur either because of employment growth or separations from the labor force. More recently, a methodology has been developed for determining the number of job openings resulting from occupational and geographic transfers; that is, openings which occur when people leave an occupation or move out of the area. Statistics derived from the new procedure indicate that estimated job openings resulting from outmobility exceed those resulting from labor force separations and employment growth. Not only is the number of openings significantly changed, but the distribution of total openings by occupation is considerably altered when outmobility data are incorporated in the projections.

Through 1985, an estimated 765,000 openings will be available annually, of which 45.2 percent will be generated as a result of occupational transfers, and 39.3 percent as a result of labor force separations (see Table 32). The balance of job openings is due to growth and geographic transfers. White-collar occupations will offer by far the best chances for employment, with 483,000 openings (63.1 percent of the total) expected annually. Blue-collar occupations, on the other hand, will provide only 171,000 annual openings. Blue-collar occupations in general, and more specifically factory operatives, will manifest negative growth through 1985 (-1.4 percent of total annual openings will be due to growth). Openings in service occupations will number 102,000 annually.

Through 1985, New York State's labor force will continue to shift toward white-collar and service occupations. Total employment is projected to increase by 367,000 from 1974 to 1985, with white-collar jobs accounting for 87 percent of the gain. All four major white-collar categories are expected to grow; the professional and technical, and clerical groups will show above-average growth rates. Despite the expected growth in white-collar jobs, however, professional and technical, and managers and officials groups (occupations in which a college degree is normally a prerequisite) will account for only an additional 0.5 percent of all employment in 1985; the amount will be a minor increase from the base-year 1974 proportion of 28.0 percent. Major occupational groups whose rates of growth will significantly exceed that of overall employment in New York State are service workers and clerical workers.

Although total blue-collar employment is expected to decline by 1.2 percent, two of the three major blue-collar groups--crafts workers and laborers--should increase. The expected decline in factory operatives employment through 1985 should be much smaller than the sharp reduction which occurred in manufacturing employment from 1969 to 1974. Laborers will fare better than operatives because a greater proportion of laborers are employed in industries where growth is expected--construction, trade, services, transportation and utilities, and public administration.

Table 32 outlines 1974 and projected 1985 employment levels as well as percent distributions for both years by major occupational group. The table also includes total average annual openings by occupational group and the percent distributions of openings, by reason, for each group.

Employment and job openings for more specific occupational groups are presented in Table A-3.

The 100 occupations forecasted to have the greatest chance for employment through 1985 are not confined to a particular occupational category. The list, a composite rank based on average annual openings, openings as a percent of 1977 employment, and employment change from 1974-1985, is given in Table 33.

Chart 6. DISTRIBUTION OF ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH, SEPARATIONS, AND GEOGRAPHICAL AND OCCUPATIONAL TRANSFERS BY OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION

NEW YORK STATE
1974-1985

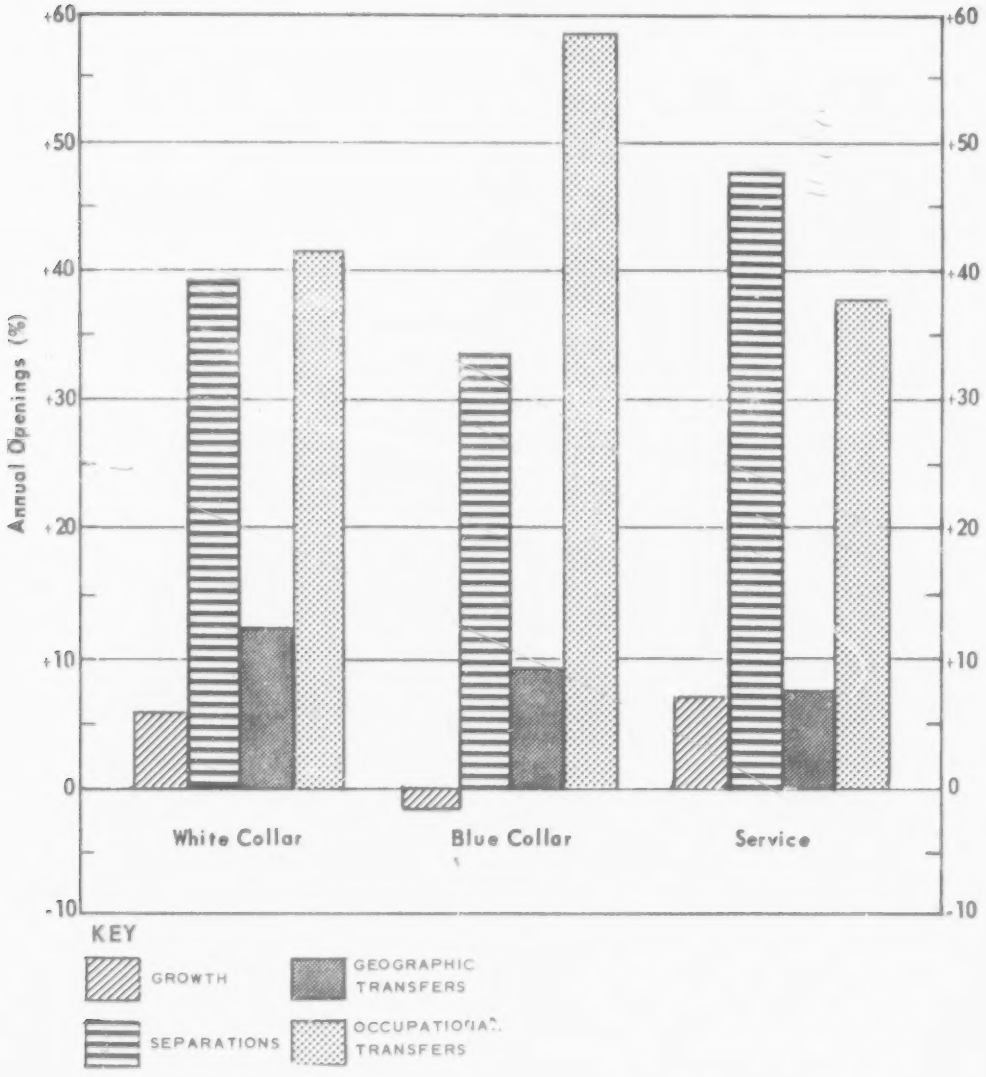


Table 32. AVERAGE ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS
BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP AND REASON
NEW YORK STATE, 1974-1985

Major occupational group	Employment				Total average annual openings (000's) 1974-1985	Percent distribution of openings by reason			
	1974 (000's)	Percent distribution	1985 (000's)	Percent distribution		Growth	Separations	Geographic transfers	Occupational transfers
Total	7,448	100.0	7,815	100.0	765	4.4	39.3	11.0	45.2
White-collar workers	4,197	56.3	4,517	57.8	483	6.0	39.6	12.6	41.8
Professional, technical and kindred	1,256	16.9	1,364	17.5	134	7.3	35.7	18.1	38.8
Managers, officials and proprietors	828	11.1	862	11.0	84	3.7	33.1	16.7	46.5
Sales workers	497	6.7	514	6.6	55	2.8	37.6	11.0	48.6
Clerical and kindred	1,616	21.7	1,777	22.7	210	7.0	45.1	8.0	40.0
Blue-collar workers	2,162	29.0	2,136	27.3	171	-1.4	33.8	9.1	58.5
Craft and kindred	870	11.7	902	11.5	65	4.5	30.7	12.3	52.6
Operatives	998	13.4	934	12.0	77	-7.6	40.8	6.9	59.9
Laborers, except farm	294	3.9	300	3.8	29	1.9	22.3	7.6	68.2
Service workers	995	13.4	1,077	13.8	102	7.2	47.6	7.4	37.7
Farmers and farm workers	95	1.3	87	1.1	9	-8.6	38.7	4.8	65.2

Table 33. TOP 100 PROJECTED OCCUPATIONS IN ORDER OF COMPOSITE RANK
NEW YORK STATE
1974-1985

Rank	Occupation	Typical Training Time[a/]
1	Miscellaneous clerical workers, n.e.c.	3-6 months
2	Practical nurses	1-2 years
3	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	3-6 months
4	Secretaries, except medical and legal	1-2 years
5	Secretaries, legal	1-2 years
6	Bank tellers	6 months-1 year
7	Receptionists	6 months-1 year
8	Typists	1-2 years
9	Building interior cleaners, n.e.c.	Short demonstration-1 month
10	Health aides, exc. nursing	1-2 years
11	Child care workers, exc. private household	Short demonstration-1 month
12	Cashiers	Short demonstration-1 month
13	Secretaries, medical	1-2 years
14	Cooks, exc. private household	2-4 years
15	Billing clerks	3-6 months
16	Waiters	1-3 months
17	Dental assistants	1-2 years
18.5	Sales managers and department heads retail trade	2-4 years
18.5	Lodging quarters cleaners, exc. private household	Short demonstration-1 month
20	Clerical supervisors, n.e.c.	2-4 years
21.5	Dental hygienists	1-2 years
21.5	Estimators and investigators, n.e.c.	3-6 months
23	Hairdressers and cosmetologists	1-2 years
24.5	Sales representatives, and sales workers, n.e.c.	1 month-1 year
24.5	Gardeners and groundskeepers, exc. farm	1-3 months
26	Excavating, grading, and road machine operators; exc. bulldozer	6 months-1 year
27	Other health technologists and technicians	6 months-1 year
28.5	Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	2-4 years
28.5	Counter clerks, exc. food	3-6 months
30.5	Police and detectives	3-6 months
30.5	Payroll and timekeeping clerks	6 months-1 year
32	Bookkeepers	1-2 years
33	Teacher aides, exc. school monitors	Short demonstration-1 month
34	Checkers, examiners, and inspectors, mfg.	1-3 months
35	Flight attendants	1-3 months
36.5	Janitors and sextons	Short demonstration-1 month
36.5	Managers and superintendents, building	1-2 years
38	Food counter and fountain workers	1-3 months
39	Assemblers	Short demonstration-1 month

Table 33. (continued)

Rank	Occupation	Typical Training Time[a/]
40	Animal caretakers, exc. farm	3-6 months
41	File clerks	1-3 months
42	Welfare service aides	2-4 years
43	Mail handlers, exc. post office	Short demonstration-1 month
44	Blue-collar worker supervisors, n.e.c.	2-4 years
45.5	Stock clerks and store keepers	Short demonstration-1 month
45.5	Food service workers, n.e.c., exc. private household	1-3 months
47.5	Guards	1-3 months
47.5	Plumbers and pipefitters, and apprentices	2-4 years
49.5	Carpenters and apprentices	4-10 years
49.5	Bartenders	Short demonstration-1 month
51	Radiological technologists and technicians	6 months-1 year
52	Auto mechanics and apprentices	2-4 years
53	Air conditioning, heating, and refrigeration mechanics and repairers	4-10 years
54	Statistical clerks	3-6 months
55	Opticians, and lens grinders and polishers	1-2 years
56	Drafters	2-4 years
57	Telephone operators	3-6 months
58	Engineering and science technicians	1-2 years
59	Garbage collectors	Short demonstration
60	Inspectors, exc. construction, public admin.	1-2 years
61	Electricians and apprentices	2-4 years
62	Health record technologists and technicians	1-2 years
63	Library attendants and assistants	3-6 months
64	Computer and peripheral equipment operators	1-2 years
65	Meat wrappers, retail trade	Short demonstration-1 month
66	Technicians, n.e.c.	6 months-1 year
67	Sewers and stitchers	3-6 months
68	Radio and television repairers	1-2 years
69	Bulldozer operators	6 months-1 year
70	Farm laborers, unpaid family workers	6 months-1 year
71	Purchasing agents and buyers, n.e.c.	2-4 years
72	Stock handlers	Short demonstration-1 month
74	Farmers (owners and tenants)	2-4 years
74	Hucksters and peddlers	Short demonstration-1 month
74	Boilermakers	2-4 years
76	Operatives, n.e.c.	Short demonstration-2 years
77	Packers and wrappers, exc. meat and produce	Short demonstration-1 month
78	Data processing machine repairers	2-4 years
79	Farm managers	2-4 years

Table 33. (continued)

Rank	Occupation	Typical Training Time[a]
80.5	Welders and flame cutters	1-2 years
80.5	Attendants, recreation and amusement	Short demonstration-1 month
82	Office machine repairers	2-4 years
83.5	Expediters and production controllers	1-2 years
83.5	School monitors	Short demonstration-1 month
85	Shipping and receiving clerks	1-3 months
86	Dispatchers and starters, vehicle	6 months-1 year
87	Collectors, bill and account	3-6 months
88	Household appliance and accessory installers and mechanics	3-6 months
89	Demonstrators	1-3 months
90	Crossing guards and bridge tenders	3-6 months
91	Insurance agents, brokers, and underwriters	1-2 years
92	Truck drivers	1-3 months
94	Sheriffs and bailiffs	3-6 months
94	Heavy equipment mechanics, incl. Diesel	2-4 years
94	Ticket station and express agents	6 months-1 year
96.5	Delivery and route workers	6 months-1 year
96.5	Construction laborers, exc. carpenter's helpers	6 months-1 year
98.5	Surveyors	2-4 years
98.5	Winding operatives, n.e.c.	1-3 months
100	Machine operatives, misc. specified	Short demonstration-1 month

n.e.c. - not elsewhere classified.

a. Many of the specific tasks within these occupations may require significantly more (or less) training time. Training times listed include classroom, on-the-job, or essential experience in less responsible jobs. Not included is the orientation time needed by every worker who starts a new job.

Comparison of the list of the 100 top occupations in Table 33 with the list of 100 occupations with the lowest ratio of job applicants to job openings (see Table 28) shows 15 occupations which appear in both. These occupations are:

Bank teller	Guard
Drafter	Housecleaner
Electronics technician	Salesperson
Farmworker	Secretary
Food service worker	Statistical clerk
Gardener and groundskeeper	Teacher aide
Garment worker	Typist
	Waitress/waiter

Since these occupations appear on both lists, they may be good choices for vocational exploration. A potential jobseeker might wish to investigate employment opportunities among these categories.

Three of the occupations in the above list (salesperson, secretary and teacher aide) require between 6 months and 2 years of training to learn the techniques, acquire necessary information and develop the facility required for average performance in a specific job-worker situation. (For more information on the characteristics of these or other occupations, consult Selected Characteristics of Occupations Defined in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles published by the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration in 1981.)

Emerging Occupations

The Dictionary of Occupational Titles, Fourth Edition (1977), is the world's most detailed job reference, containing descriptions of over 17,000 distinct occupations in the American economy. Since its publication, Occupational Analysis Field Centers have identified numerous additional titles of emerging occupations. Although many of these new occupations may not currently have a large number of openings, employment and training planners should be aware of their existence for two reasons: these occupations often indicate the direction of occupational growth in our society; and existing occupational training programs may need to be modified to include the skills represented by these new occupations. Table 34 presents some of these newly identified occupations and provides the estimated required training time, or "Specific vocational preparation", defined in the Glossary. Users who need amplified descriptions of these job titles should contact their local Job Service office or the authors of this report.

Table 34. NEWLY IDENTIFIED OCCUPATIONS AND SPECIFIC VOCATIONAL PREPARATION a/
UNITED STATES
1977-1980

Title and definition	Specific vocational preparation
Computer Graphic Operator Creates engineering drawings from sketches, prints, etc., using computer graphics system	2-4 years
Soil Conservation Technician Provides technical assistance to land users for soil and water conservation	2-4 years
Utilization Review Coordinator Analyzes patient records to see that treatment and hospital stays fall within acceptable limits at health-care facilities	2-4 years
Computer Assisted Drafter Analyzes engineering drawings to determine reference points, parts alinement, etc.	1-2 years
Electronic Die Maker Makes radio-frequency-operated electronic dies for plastic products	1-2 years
Home Health Technician Performs nursing and personal care, social and household management services to patients at home	1-2 years
Laserist Sets up, operates, and repairs laser projections and recording equipment for audience entertainment	1-2 years
Congressional-district Aide At congressional district office, performs variety of office activities to provide assistance to public	6 mos-1 year
Laser-Beam-Trim Operator Operates computer console controls to trim excess material from electronic components by laser beam	6 mos-1 year
Wind-Generating-Electric-Power Installer	6 mos-1 year

Table 34. (continued)

Title and definition	Specific vocational preparation
Solar-Energy-Systems Installer Installs solar hot water and space heating systems	6 mos-1 year
Solar-Energy-Systems Designer Designs solar hot water and space heating systems for new and existing structures	3-6 months
Solar-Energy-Systems Installer Helper Assists Solar-Energy-Systems Installer	3-6 months
Solar-Film Installer Installs sun-filtering film on vehicles and building windows	less than 3 months
Beef-Tenderizer Technician Injects enzymes into bloodstream of cattle before slaughtering to tenderize beef	less than 30 days

a. See Glossary for definition of "Specific vocational preparation".

PERSONS IN NEED OF EMPLOYMENT-RELATED SERVICES

Six Target Groups

Projections of persons requiring employment-related services are provided for use by Job Service personnel, planners of training programs, individuals involved in social program development, and others concerned with serving the unemployed and underprivileged.

Among those requiring employment-related services, six target groups have been identified: 1) unemployed individuals who will experience at least one spell of unemployment during the year; 2) the long-term unemployed; 3) economically disadvantaged persons; 4) unemployed veterans; 5) those employed part-time for economic reasons; and 6) persons 14 years of age and older receiving public assistance.

The six target groups are not mutually exclusive; a person may be classified in more than one group. Tables 35 through 40 detail the projected number of individuals in each of the six target groups in the State during Fiscal Year 1982. Projections are provided for the State, SMSA's, and prime sponsor jurisdictions. For three of the six target groups, populations are distributed by white, black, and "other" ethnic groups. "Other" ethnic groups include Orientals and Native Americans. Hispanics are included in projections of whites and blacks.

Unemployed Individuals are the number of different individuals who will experience a spell of unemployment at one or more times during FY 1982 and who will require employment-related assistance.

This group, projected at 1,870,300 for the State during FY 1982, is the most numerous of the six target groups and will amount to about one person in seven of those aged 16 and over (the civilian, noninstitutional population). As shown in Table 35, the largest segment of this group will be white males (38.6 percent), followed by white females (38.4), black males (11.1), black females (10.5), and males and females (0.7 each) of other races.

Long-term Unemployed are defined as the average number of individuals unemployed for 15 consecutive weeks or more. These data, shown on Table 36, are annual averages.

During the forecast period, some 156,900 will be among the long-term unemployed. Since this figure represents an annual average, and not a cumulative figure as does the projection of the total unemployed, comparisons between the two groups are difficult. No data are readily available that could be used to convert this estimate of average long-term unemployment to a total count of the number of long-term unemployed.

Economically Disadvantaged are members of families who receive cash welfare payments, or are foster children (generally 16 years of age or older) on whose behalf State or local government payments are made, or are persons whose total annual family income in relation to family size and location does not exceed the income level shown in Table 41. These projections, however, refer only to persons below the poverty level. Generally, the economically disadvantaged are more numerous. Therefore, the number of disadvantaged persons is probably understated. (For maximum income levels of the economically disadvantaged, see Table 41.)

During FY 1982, some 1,219,500 individuals are projected to be economically disadvantaged (Table 37). Of these, 814,100 will be whites, with 393,700 blacks and 11,700 in other ethnic groups. Table 37 shows that disadvantaged whites are expected to outnumber blacks throughout the State.

Unemployed Veterans. The U.S. Veterans Administration defines veterans as men and women in civil life who have served on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States. Table 38 shows forecasts of unemployed veterans who will be in need of employment-related services who served during the following periods:

1. Vietnam era (between August 4, 1964 and May 8, 1975),
2. Korean conflict (between June 27, 1950 and February 1, 1955), and
3. World War II (between September 16, 1940 and July 25, 1947).

Table 38 shows that 136,000 Vietnam era, 74,200 Korean conflict, and 193,100 World War II veterans are expected to be unemployed at some time during Fiscal Year 1982. The three veteran groups cannot be totaled because they are not mutually exclusive.

Employed Part-time for Economic Reasons are persons employed less than 35 hours per week because of:

1. slack work
2. material shortages, repairs to plant or equipment
3. start or termination of job during the week, or
4. inability to find full-time work.

The projections of persons employed part-time for economic reasons are annual averages. Thus, they reflect an average volume at any one point during the fiscal year. By contrast, "individuals unemployed" counts individuals expected to experience a spell of unemployment at any time during the year and therefore is a cumulative figure.

During the forecast period, 448,500 people are expected to be working part-time for economic reasons (Table 39).

Persons 14 Years of Age and Older Receiving Public Assistance. Projections include persons 14 years of age and over who will receive a cash assistance payment and who will require employment-related assistance during Fiscal Year 1982.

Statewide, of 936,700 persons 14 years and older projected to receive assistance, 291,300 are expected to be employable (Table 40).

Table 35. PERSONS IN NEED OF EMPLOYMENT-RELATED SERVICES
TOTAL NUMBER UNEMPLOYED, NEW YORK STATE, SMSA'S,
AND PRIME SPONSORS, FISCAL YEAR 1982

Area	White		Black		Other	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
New York State	722,200	718,200	206,800	196,900	13,100	13,100
SMSA's [a]						
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	36,700	33,500	4,000	1,800	b/	200
Binghamton (3-county)	14,800	13,100	600	200	100	100
Buffalo	63,600	58,900	16,500	19,400	1,600	1,000
Elmira	3,700	4,700	500	400	b/	b/
Nassau-Suffolk	125,800	119,800	11,900	11,900	600	800
New York City Area (8-co.)	285,300	296,400	156,000	145,500	8,700	8,900
Poughkeepsie	8,400	9,000	2,100	1,400	b/	100
Rochester	34,700	39,400	9,200	8,400	400	700
Syracuse	32,400	27,500	3,400	4,400	700	500
Utica-Rome	14,600	14,600	900	1,300	b/	300
Prime Sponsors						
Albany City	4,600	4,000	2,900	900	b/	b/
Albany County	6,800	7,100	100	100	b/	b/
Broome-Tioga Consortium	12,400	11,500	600	200	100	100
Buffalo City	19,100	18,100	14,200	16,700	700	600
Chatauqua Consortium	14,600	13,100	200	600	400	300
Erie Consortium	32,300	27,800	900	500	300	100
Hempstead-Long Beach Cons.	35,800	34,700	4,900	5,500	200	300
Jefferson County	6,300	6,900	b/	b/	b/	b/
Monroe County	13,700	16,000	200	400	100	100
Nassau Consortium	26,800	25,400	1,500	1,500	100	200
New York City	239,300	250,800	148,600	137,300	8,600	8,400
Niagara County	12,200	12,900	1,300	2,200	600	300
Oneida County	11,300	10,700	900	1,300	b/	300
Onondaga County	11,800	9,900	200	b/	600	300
Orange County	10,100	13,100	1,100	1,900	100	b/
Oswego County	8,300	6,600	100	b/	b/	100
Rensselaer County	7,600	6,500	200	400	b/	b/
Rochester City	7,900	9,100	7,600	7,200	200	500
Rockland County	11,000	11,100	700	900	100	200
St. Lawrence County	8,000	6,100	b/	b/	200	b/
Saratoga County	7,100	6,100	100	100	b/	100
Schenectady County	6,400	5,900	700	200	b/	b/
Steuben County	4,600	4,800	b/	200	b/	b/
Suffolk Consortium	63,100	59,600	5,600	5,000	300	200
Syracuse City	8,700	7,600	3,100	4,300	100	100
Ulster County	7,500	8,800	700	600	b/	b/
Westchester County (balance)	22,400	22,700	5,300	6,000	100	200
Yonkers City	8,800	8,800	1,400	1,300	b/	100
Balance of State	87,200	93,000	3,500	3,500	600	400

a. See comments on page 88.
b. Fewer than 50. Figures under 10,000 rounded to nearest 100. Figures 10,000 or greater rounded to nearest 1,000. Detail may not add to totals due to rounding and independent estimating.

Table 36. PERSONS IN NEED OF EMPLOYMENT-RELATED SERVICES AVERAGE NUMBER OF LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED, NEW YORK STATE, SMSA'S, AND PRIME SPONSORS, FISCAL YEAR 1982

Area	White male	White female	Nonwhite male	Nonwhite female
New York State	65,600	51,800	26,500	13,000
SMSA's [a]				
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	3,000	1,400	400	100
Binghamton (3-county)	1,200	800	100	b/
Buffalo	6,500	4,500	1,500	1,200
Elmira	300	400	b/	b/
Nassau-Suffolk	10,000	9,000	1,400	500
New York City Area (8-co.)	26,700	21,100	19,900	9,400
Poughkeepsie	500	500	200	100
Rochester	1,900	1,500	1,000	800
Syracuse	3,100	1,400	400	400
Utica-Rome	1,400	1,100	100	100
Prime Sponsors				
Albany City	400	100	300	b/
Albany County	500	200	b/	b/
Broome-Tioga Consortium	1,000	700	100	b/
Buffalo City	2,000	1,300	1,200	1,000
Chatauqua Consortium	1,400	900	100	b/
Erie Consortium	3,200	2,100	100	b/
Hempstead-Long Beach Cons.	3,000	2,600	500	200
Jefferson County	600	400	b/	b/
Monroe County	500	400	b/	b/
Nassau Consortium	2,100	1,800	200	100
New York City	23,700	19,200	19,300	9,000
Niagara County	1,300	1,000	100	100
Oneida County	1,000	800	100	100
Onondaga County	1,000	300	100	b/
Orange County	800	100	100	200
Oswego County	800	500	b/	b/
Rensselaer County	800	300	b/	b/
Rochester City	400	200	900	700
Rockland County	800	800	b/	100
St. Lawrence County	600	400	b/	b/
Saratoga County	600	300	b/	b/
Schenectady County	400	200	100	b/
Steuben County	400	300	b/	b/
Suffolk Consortium	4,900	4,600	700	200
Syracuse City	1,000	200	300	300
Ulster County	700	700	100	100
Westchester County (balance)	1,100	600	400	300
Yonkers City	600	200	200	100
Balance of State	8,000	6,300	300	200

a. See comments on page 88.

b. Fewer than 50. Figures under 10,000 rounded to nearest 100. Figures 10,000 or greater rounded to nearest 1,000. Detail may not add to totals due to rounding and independent estimating.

Table 37. PERSONS IN NEED OF EMPLOYMENT-RELATED SERVICES, AVERAGE NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED, NEW YORK STATE, SMSA'S, AND PRIME SPONSORS, FISCAL YEAR 1982

Area	White	Black	Other
New York State	814,100	393,700	11,700
SMSA's [a]			
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	46,800	5,500	200
Binghamton (3-county)	20,800	600	[b]
Buffalo	56,500	21,400	600
Elmira	6,800	600	[b]
Nassau-Suffolk	69,500	22,600	600
New York City Area (8-co.)	349,700	284,700	7,800
Poughkeepsie	10,000	2,400	100
Rochester	37,600	11,200	800
Syracuse	35,000	5,500	400
Utica-Rome	18,600	1,600	100
Prime Sponsors			
Albany City	7,000	3,000	[b]
Albany County	8,500	200	[b]
Broome-Tioga Consortium	17,100	600	[b]
Buffalo City	20,100	17,600	100
Chatauqua Consortium	2,400	500	200
Erie Consortium	25,600	1,200	300
Hempstead-Long Beach Cons.	18,200	9,200	200
Jefferson County	7,800	[b]	[b]
Monroe County	12,300	700	100
Nassau Consortium	10,800	3,700	100
New York City	312,600	268,200	7,600
Niagara County	10,900	2,600	200
Oneida County	13,900	1,600	100
Onondaga County	10,200	400	100
Orange County	14,100	2,800	[b]
Oswego County	8,300	100	[b]
Rensselaer County	10,200	800	100
Rochester City	9,600	9,100	400
Rockland County	7,700	1,900	[b]
St. Lawrence County	1,200	[b]	100
Saratoga County	8,700	600	100
Schenectady County	8,000	800	[b]
Steuben County	8,600	400	[b]
Suffolk Consortium	40,500	9,600	200
Syracuse City	12,300	4,900	200
Ulster County	12,200	1,300	[b]
Westchester County (balance)	18,100	12,300	100
Yonkers City	7,500	2,300	[b]
Balance of State	122,200	5,000	1,100

a. See comments on page 88.

b. Fewer than 50. Figures under 10,000 rounded to nearest 100. Figures 10,000 or greater rounded to nearest 1,000. Detail may not add to totals due to rounding and independent estimating.

Table 38. PERSONS IN NEED OF EMPLOYMENT-RELATED SERVICES, TOTAL UNEMPLOYED VETERANS BY PERIOD OF SERVICE, NEW YORK STATE, SMSA'S, AND PRIME SPONSORS, FISCAL YEAR 1982

Area	Vietnam Era	Korean Conflict	World War II
New York State	136,000	74,200	193,100
SMSA's [a]			
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	5,300	2,600	8,200
Binghamton (3-county)	2,100	1,200	3,000
Buffalo	14,100	6,900	16,300
Elmira	800	400	1,000
Nassau-Suffolk	15,100	12,100	32,300
New York City Area (8-co.)	69,600	35,600	92,600
Poughkeepsie	1,300	900	1,900
Rochester	6,100	3,100	7,900
Syracuse	4,900	2,600	6,400
Utica-Rome	3,000	1,400	3,800
Prime Sponsors			
Albany City	900	400	1,400
Albany County	1,100	500	1,600
Broome-Tioga Consortium	1,800	1,000	2,600
Buffalo City	6,200	2,900	6,500
Chatauqua Consortium	2,100	1,000	2,700
Erie Consortium	5,300	2,700	7,100
Hempstead-Long Beach Cons.	4,800	3,700	12,100
Jefferson County	1,300	500	1,100
Monroe County	2,200	900	2,600
Nassau Consortium	3,200	2,400	8,600
New York City	64,400	31,700	81,400
Niagara County	2,500	1,200	2,900
Oneida County	2,400	1,000	2,900
Onondaga County	1,700	900	2,400
Orange County	1,800	1,000	2,300
Oswego County	1,100	600	1,200
Rensselaer County	1,100	500	1,700
Rochester City	2,200	1,200	3,100
Rockland County	1,000	1,100	2,300
St. Lawrence County	1,200	500	1,200
Saratoga County	800	400	1,100
Schenectady County	1,000	400	1,500
Steuben County	600	300	900
Suffolk Consortium	7,100	5,900	11,700
Syracuse City	1,600	900	2,200
Ulster County	1,200	700	1,600
Westchester County (balance)	2,900	1,900	6,100
Yonkers City	1,000	700	2,200
Balance of State	12,600	6,300	15,200

a. See comments on page 88. Figures under 10,000 rounded to nearest 100. Figures 10,000 or greater rounded to nearest 1,000. Detail may not add to totals due to rounding and independent estimating.

Table 39. PERSONS IN NEED OF EMPLOYMENT-RELATED SERVICES, AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED PART-TIME FOR ECONOMIC REASONS, NEW YORK STATE, SMSA'S, AND PRIME SPONSORS, FISCAL YEAR 1982

Area	Number
New York State	448,500
SMSA's [a]	
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	19,500
Binghamton (3-county)	7,200
Buffalo	39,600
Elmira	2,000
Nassau-Suffolk	50,200
New York City Area (8-co.)	232,100
Poughkeepsie	5,600
Rochester	24,400
Syracuse	15,500
Utica-Rome	6,900
Prime Sponsors	
Albany City	2,900
Albany County	4,100
Broome-Tioga Consortium	6,400
Buffalo City	13,200
Chatauqua Consortium	6,600
Erie Consortium	19,100
Hempstead-Long Beach Cons.	14,600
Jefferson County	2,000
Monroe County	10,300
Nassau Consortium	10,900
New York City	191,400
Niagara County	7,300
Oneida County	5,500
Onondaga County	6,500
Orange County	5,500
Oswego County	2,700
Rensselaer County	3,700
Rochester City	7,400
Rockland County	7,900
St. Lawrence County	2,100
Saratoga County	3,700
Schenectady County	3,800
Steuben County	2,300
Suffolk Consortium	24,700
Syracuse City	4,800
Ulster County	5,400
Westchester County (balance)	23,200
Yonkers City	7,200
Balance of State	37,700

a. See comments on page 88. Figures under 10,000 rounded to nearest 100. Figures 10,000 or greater rounded to nearest 1,000. Detail may not add to totals due to rounding and independent estimating.

Table 40. PERSONS IN NEED OF EMPLOYMENT-RELATED SERVICES, TOTAL NUMBER AGED 14+ RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, NEW YORK STATE, SMSA'S, AND PRIME SPONSORS, FISCAL YEAR 1982

Area	Total	Employable
New York State	936,700	291,300
SMSA's [a]		
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	21,700	6,800
Binghamton (3-county)	7,400	2,300
Buffalo	53,000	16,500
Elmira	3,800	1,200
Nassau-Suffolk	53,800	16,700
New York City Area (8-co.)	674,000 [b]	160,000 [b]
Poughkeepsie	4,500	1,400
Rochester	27,200	8,400
Syracuse	18,900	5,900
Utica-Rome	10,400	3,200
Prime Sponsors		
Albany City	4,700	1,500
Albany County	4,200	1,300
Broome-Tioga Consortium	6,300	1,900
Buffalo City	24,800	7,700
Chatauqua Consortium	7,600	3,200
Erie Consortium	19,800	6,200
Hempstead-Long Beach Cons.	12,200	3,800
Jefferson County	2,900	900
Monroe County	8,900	2,800
Nassau Consortium	6,400	2,000
New York City	636,100	148,200 [b]
Niagara County	8,300	2,600
Oneida County	8,900	2,800
Onondaga County	5,800	1,800
Orange County	10,200	3,200
Oswego County	3,500	1,100
Rensselaer County	3,800	1,200
Rochester City	12,900	4,000
Rockland County	6,600	2,000
St. Lawrence County	1,500	500
Saratoga County	2,000	600
Schenectady County	5,600	1,700
Steuben County	3,200	1,000
Suffolk Consortium	35,200	10,900
Syracuse City	8,400	2,600
Ulster County	4,600	1,400
Westchester County (balance)	23,300	7,300
Yonkers City	7,500	2,300
Balance of State	36,700	11,400

a. See comments on page 88. Figures under 10,000 rounded to nearest 100. Figures 10,000 or greater rounded to nearest 1,000. Detail may not add to totals due to rounding and independent estimating.

b. Projections for these areas were made specifically with New York City-based data.

Table 41. MAXIMUM INCOME LEVELS OF THE ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED BY PRIME SPONSOR JURISDICTION NEW YORK STATE, FISCAL YEAR 1982

Prime sponsor	Family size						
	1 a/		2	3	4	5	6 b/
	Non-farm	Farm					
Albany City	$4310	$3680	$5920	$8120	$10030	$11830	$13840
Albany County (balance)	4310	3680	5920	8120	10030	18830	13840
Broome-Tioga Consortium	4310	3680	5920	8120	10030	18830	13840
Buffalo City	4310	3680	5920	8120	10030	11830	13840
Chautauqua Consortium	4310	3680	5700	7830	9670	11410	13340
Chemung County	4310	3680	5920	8120	10030	11830	13840
Dutchess County	4310	3680	5920	8120	10030	11830	13840
Erie Consortium	4310	3680	5920	8120	10030	11830	13840
Hempstead-Long Beach Consortium	4310	3680	5940	8160	10080	11890	13900
Jefferson County	4310	3680	5700	7830	9670	11410	13340
Rochester City	4310	3680	5920	8120	10030	11830	13840
Monroe County (balance)	4310	3680	5920	8120	10030	11830	13840
Nassau Consortium	4310	3680	5940	8160	10080	11890	13900
Niagara County	4310	3680	5920	8120	10030	11830	13840
Oneida County	4310	3680	5920	8120	10030	11830	13840
Onondaga County (balance)	4310	3680	5920	8120	10030	11830	13840
Orange County	4310	3680	5700	7830	9670	11410	13340
Oswego County	4310	3680	5920	8120	10030	11830	13840
Rensselaer County	4310	3680	5920	8120	10030	11830	13840
Rockland County	4310	3680	5940	8160	10080	11890	13900
St. Lawrence County	4310	3680	5700	7830	9670	11410	13340
Saratoga County	4310	3680	5920	8120	10030	11830	13840
Schenectady County	4310	3680	5920	8120	10030	11830	13840
Steuben County	4310	3680	5700	7830	9670	11410	11340
Suffolk Consortium	4310	3680	5940	8160	10080	11890	13900
Syracuse City	4310	3680	5920	8120	10030	11830	13840
Ulster County	4310	3680	5700	7830	9670	11410	13340
Westchester County (balance)	4310	3680	5940	8160	10080	11890	13900
Yonkers City	4310	3680	5940	8160	10080	11890	13900
New York City	4310	3680	5940	8160	10080	11890	13900
Balance of State - Metro	4310	3680	5920	8120	10030	11830	13840
Balance of State - Nonmetro	4310	3680	5700	7830	9670	11410	13340

a. This chart reflects the higher income levels between the poverty levels established by the Office of Management and Budget and the income levels derived from 70 percent of the Lower Living Standard Income levels. Because the poverty income levels are higher in most areas for a family size of one, the chart is divided into farm and non-farm for a family of that size.

b. For families larger than 6 persons, add an amount equal to the difference between the 6 and 5 person family eligibility income level for each additional person in the family.

7/15/81

Comments on Tables 35-41:

Other includes persons neither white nor black, such as Orientals and Native Americans. Hispanics are included in both white and black groups.

The Balance-of-State Prime Sponsor jurisdiction is comprised of: Cayuga, Chenango, Clinton, Columbia, Cortland, Delaware, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Genesee, Greene, Hamilton, Herkimer, Lewis, Livingston, Madison, Montgomery, Ontario, Orleans, Otsego, Putnam, Schoharie, Schuyler, Seneca, Sullivan, Tompkins, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Wyoming and Yates counties. Individual projections for Persons in Need of Manpower Services are available in a separate publication: Selected Balance of State Counties: Annual Planning Information.

SMSA's are Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. These areas consist of one or more counties with a major concentration of employment and economic activity.

Characteristics of Persons Served by the Job Service

Many individuals who need employment services register for work with the New York State Job Service. The characteristics of persons who have registered in the recent past provide a profile of the overall population in need of various types of employment and training services. Detailed characteristics of Job Service applicants are maintained as part of the Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS).

For Fiscal Year 1980 (October 1, 1979 through September 30, 1980), statistics (as shown in Tables 42 and 43) revealed the following characteristics for various applicant groups.1/

All applicants

- Nearly two-thirds (63.2 percent) were between the ages of 20 and 39 years. Only 7.1 percent were 55 years of age and over, while 13.5 percent were under 20.

- Over one-quarter of the applicants (26.3 percent) were classified in the clerical occupational group; 16.7 percent in services; and 13.7 in professional, technical and managerial occupations.

- Of all applicants, 38.5 percent were members of a minority group: 25.5 percent were black, and 11.8 percent Hispanic.

Economically disadvantaged

- About 23 percent of all applicants in Fiscal Year 1980 were economically disadvantaged.

- The percentage of the economically disadvantaged between the ages of 20 and 39 years (63.5 percent) was about the same as the percentage of all applicants in those age groups (63.2 percent). Almost 12 percent were under 20, while only 4.6 percent of the economically disadvantaged were 55 years of age and over.

- Of the economically disadvantaged applicants, 22.5 percent were classified in the service occupational group and 21.2 percent in the clerical group. Packaging and materials handling claimed 20.4 percent of the disadvantaged applicants, compared with 10.6 percent of all applicants.

Veterans

- Of all applicants, 13.0 percent were veterans; slightly over 18 percent of the veteran applicants were of the Vietnam era. The veteran population was older than members of the applicant group overall.

- Veterans were better represented in well-paid occupations than any other group (including male applicants generally). Veterans representation was highest in professional, sales, machine trades, structural, and motor freight occupations.

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1. Applicant groups are not mutually exclusive: e.g., a veteran may also be handicapped and economically disadvantaged. Applicants are more numerous on Table 42 than on Table 43 because the second table is limited to applicants assigned an occupational code.

Women

- Women comprised nearly half (48.8 percent) of all applicants; they were distributed among the various age groups in about the same proportions as all applicants.

- Of women applicants, 40.1 percent were listed in the clerical, and 18.5 percent in service occupations. Of the women applicants, 13.1 percent were included in the professional, technical and managerial group.

Handicapped

- Handicapped applicants comprised 7.5 percent of the total. Nearly three-quarters (73.7 percent) of the handicapped were between the ages of 25 and 54, while 13.7 percent were under 25 years.

- Of the handicapped applicants, 22.7 percent were in service occupations, and 19.1 percent were in the clerical group.

Welfare recipients

- Welfare recipients comprised 12.7 percent of all Job Service applicants in Fiscal Year 1980.

- Over one-half of welfare applicants were between the ages of 25 and 39 years.

- Welfare recipients were concentrated in the packaging and materials handling (24.7 percent), service (23.0 percent), and clerical (20.4 percent) occupational groups.

CETA participants

- CETA participants made up only 1.2 percent of all applicants.

- Over 85.0 percent of the applicants who were CETA participants were under 40 years of age.

- Nearly 50 percent of these applicants listed their last occupation as either clerical or service.

Persons of Hispanic origin

- Nearly 12.0 percent of the applicants in Fiscal Year 1980 were of Hispanic origin.

- Of all Hispanic applicants, 45.0 percent were between the ages of 25 and 39 years.

Table 42. NEW YORK STATE JOB SERVICE APPLICANTS
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, BY AGE
FISCAL YEAR 1980

Group	Total all ages	Under 20	20-24	25-39	40-54	55+
All applicants	1,649,360	222,897	408,946	632,706	268,230	116,581
Economically disadvantaged	371,508	44,197	69,153	166,896	74,012	17,250
Veterans	213,820	2,075	37,754	92,697	48,712	32,582
Vietnam era	39,117	59	9,182	27,851	1,780	245
Women	835,592	112,066	182,706	323,077	159,469	58,274
Handicapped	123,477	3,976	12,917	53,818	37,174	15,592
Welfare recipients	209,533	16,037	31,457	104,926	47,816	9,297
CETA a/	20,114	4,748	5,283	7,153	2,267	663
Minority	634,380	90,744	136,006	266,320	112,083	29,227
Black, not Hispanic	420,038	68,773	96,240	169,583	66,294	19,148
Other	214,342	21,971	39,766	96,737	45,789	10,079
Hispanic	194,924	20,190	36,444	87,696	41,670	8,924
Percentages of age groups in each applicant group						
All applicants	100.0	13.5	24.8	38.4	16.3	7.1
Economically disadvantaged	100.0	11.9	18.6	44.9	19.9	4.6
Veterans	100.0	1.0	17.7	43.4	22.8	15.2
Vietnam era	100.0	0.2	23.5	71.2	4.6	0.6
Women	100.0	13.4	21.9	38.7	19.1	7.0
Handicapped	100.0	3.2	10.5	43.6	30.1	12.6
Welfare recipients	100.0	7.7	15.0	50.1	22.8	4.4
CETA a/	100.0	23.6	26.3	35.6	11.3	3.3
Minority	100.0	14.3	21.4	42 0	17.7	4.6
Black, not Hispanic	100.0	16.4	22.9	40.4	15 8	4.6
Other	100.0	10.2	18.6	45.1	21.4	4.7
Hispanic	100.0	10.4	18.7	45.0	21.4	4.6
Percentages of applicant groups in each age group						
All applicants	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Economically disadvantaged	22.5	19.8	16 9	26.4	27.6	14.8
Veterans	13.0	0.9	9.2	14.7	18.2	27.9
Vietnam era	2.4	0.0	2.2	4.4	0.7	0.2
Women	50.7	50.3	44.7	51.1	59.5	50.0
Handicapped	7.5	1.8	3.2	8.5	13.9	13.4
Welfare recipients	12.7	7.2	7.7	16.6	17.8	8.0
CETA a/	1.2	2.1	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.6
Minority	38.5	40.7	33.3	42.1	41.8	25.1
Black, not Hispanic	25.5	30.9	23.5	26.8	24.7	16.4
Other	13.0	9.9	9.7	15.3	17.1	8.6
Hispanic	11.8	9.1	8.9	13.9	15.5	7.7

a. Enrollee in Comprehensive Employment and Training Act program.

Table 43. NEW YORK STATE JOB SERVICE APPLICANTS, SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP FISCAL YEAR 1980

Occupational group	All applicants	Economically disadvantaged	Veterans	Women	Handicapped	Welfare recipient	CETA[a]	Youth[b]
All groups	1,350,277	312,017	197,599	658,873	108,558	182,607	16,572	295,880
Professional, technical, managerial	184,887	15,994	36,248	86,155	9,756	7,597	1,969	10,944
Clerical	355,036	66,126	25,202	264,043	20,695	37,342	4,066	105,474
Sales	72,054	9,617	11,710	33,762	4,604	5,322	443	16,615
Service	224,954	70,320	26,404	121,973	24,655	41,972	3,860	54,948
Agriculture, fishery, forestry	17,715	3,691	2,425	2,715	1,356	1,870	430	6,548
Processing	22,228	5,135	4,075	6,465	1,802	2,991	246	3,486
Machine trades	71,882	14,646	18,694	10,732	5,735	7,169	1,163	13,979
Benchwork	103,485	28,438	7,110	70,740	12,182	16,681	819	12,237
Structural work	98,034	20,882	30,983	3,216	6,974	9,730	1,600	20,254
Motor freight and transportation	47,555	11,470	16,058	3,233	4,492	5,899	487	7,308
Packaging and materials handling	143,540	63,689	16,454	53,520	15,598	45,077	1,384	42,587
Other occupations	8,907	2,009	2,236	2,319	709	957	105	1,500
	Percentages of applicant groups in each occupational group							
All groups	100.0	23.1	14.6	48.8	8.0	13.5	1.2	21.9
Professional, technical, managerial	100.0	8.7	19.6	46.6	5.3	4.1	1.1	5.9
Clerical	100.0	18.6	7.1	74.4	5.8	10.5	1.1	29.7
Sales	100.0	13.3	16.3	46.9	6.4	7.4	0.6	23.1
Service	100.0	31.3	11.7	54.2	11.0	18.7	1.7	24.4
Agriculture, fishery, forestry	100.0	20.8	13.7	15.3	7.7	10.6	2.4	37.0
Processing	100.0	23.1	18.3	29.1	8.1	13.5	1.1	15.7
Machine trades	100.0	20.4	26.0	14.9	8.0	10.0	1.6	19.4
Benchwork	100.0	27.5	6.9	68.4	11.8	16.1	0.8	11.8
Structural work	100.0	21.3	31.6	3.3	7.1	9.9	1.6	20.7
Motor freight and transportation	100.0	24.1	33.8	6.8	9.4	12.4	1.0	15.4
Packaging and materials handling	100.0	44 4	11.5	37.3	10.9	31.4	1.0	29.7
Other occupations	100.0	22.6	25.1	26.0	8.0	10.7	1.2	16.8
	Percentages of occupational groups in each applicant group							
All groups	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, managerial	13.7	5.1	18.3	13.1	9.0	4.2	11.9	3.7
Clerical	26.3	21.2	12.8	40.1	19.1	20.4	24.5	35.6
Sales	5.3	3.1	5.9	5.1	4.2	2.9	2.7	5.6
Service	16.7	22.5	13.4	18.5	22.7	23.0	23.3	18.6
Agriculture, fishery, forestry	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.4	1.2	1.0	2.6	2.2
Processing	1.6	1.6	2.1	1.0	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.2
Machine trades	5.3	4.7	9.5	1.6	5.3	3.9	7.0	4.7
Benchwork	7.7	9.1	3.6	10.7	11.2	9.1	4.9	4.1
Structural work	7.3	6.7	15.7	0.5	6.4	5.3	9.7	6.8
Motor freight and transportation	3.5	3.7	8.1	0.5	4.1	3.2	2.9	2.5
Packaging and materials handling	10.6	20.4	8.3	8.1	14.4	24.7	8.4	14.4
Other occupations	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5

a. Enrollee in Comprehensive Employment and Training Act program.
b. Under 22 years of age.

NOTE: Detail may not add to total due to rounding. Also, an individual may be classified in more than one applicant group. Applicants are more numerous on Table 42 than on this table because these applicants are limited to those assigned occupations.

SOURCE: Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS).

Characteristics of Persons Served by the CETA Program

Job Service applicant data are one source of the characteristics of persons needing employment-related services. Another source of data is based on registrants of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) program.

Table 44 shows characteristics of CETA participants during Fiscal Year 1980 (October 1, 1979 through September 30, 1980). Nearly all of the participants were economically disadvantaged (91.6 percent), and were nearly equally divided by sex (50.2 percent male and 49.8 percent female). Over one-third of the participants were enrolled in youth programs (Title IV). Nearly 40 percent were blacks, 15.9 percent were Hispanic and another 2.2 percent belonged to other nonwhite races.

Table 44. CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS SERVED UNDER THE COMPREHENSIVE EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACT, NEW YORK STATE PRIME SPONSORS
FISCAL YEAR 1980

Characteristics	Number	Percent
Total served,[a] all titles [b]	278,352	100.0
Title II BC	88,034	31.6
Title II D	37,690	13.5
Title VI	41,349	14.9
Title VII PSIP [c]	2,861	1.0
Title IV	108,418	38.9
SYEP	74,894	26.9
YETP	29,849	10.7
YCCIP	3,675	1.3
Sex	278,352	100.0
Male	139,678	50.2
Female	138,647	49.8
Age	278,352	100.0
14-15	38,808	13.9
16-19	95,998	34.5
20-21	29,392	10.6
22-44	95,685	34.4
45-54	12,065	4.3
55 and over	6,377	2.3
Education [d]	278,325	100.0
School dropout	59,638	21.4
Student (high school or less)	97,037	34.9
High school graduate	75,276	27.0
Post high school attendee	46,374	16.7
Economically disadvantaged	255,027	91.6
Race/ethnic group [d]		
White, not Hispanic	118,357	42.5
Black, not Hispanic	109,658	39.4
Hispanic	44,260	15.9
American Indian or Alaskan Native	1,291	0.5
Asian or Pacific Islander	4,756	1.7
Total veteran	24,239	100.0
Vietnam-era	7,269	30.0
Special disabled	2,215	9.1
Unemployment insurance beneficiaries	18,467	6.6

a. In a few cases the same individual was served in more than one program during the year, and was therefore counted twice.

b. For descriptions of CETA titles, see Glossary.

c. Title VII for Yonkers included in total, but no data were available for characteristics breakdown.

d. Detail does not add to total because of unreported/unknown characteristics.

GLOSSARY

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY CONCEPTS

1. Total Employment and Total Unemployment

Civilian labor force. The sum of total employed and total unemployed persons by place of residence.

Employed persons. Employed persons comprise (a) all those who during the survey week did any work at all as paid employees, or in their own business, profession, or farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of the family, and (b) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons, whether or not they were paid by their employers for the time off, and whether or not they were seeking other jobs.

Unemployed persons. Unemployed persons comprise all persons who did not work during the survey week, who made specific efforts to find a job within the past 4 weeks, and who were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, and (a) were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days.

Unemployment rate. The total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of total employment and unemployment combined, that is, as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

2. Nonagricultural Employment

Employment, nonfarm. Estimates include all nonagricultural wage and salary jobs in an area for which workers received pay for any part of the pay period that included the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation are included, but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic workers in private households are excluded.

Nonagricultural establishments. All employing units except commercial and noncommercial farms, international government, and private households.

NOTE: The concepts of employed and unemployed under the Employment Security programs, the Current Population Survey and the Census all attempt to measure identical categories but use different methodologies.

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). Nonagricultural wage and salary estimates are classified in accordance with the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, prepared by the Statistical Policy Division, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, except for government employment, which is classified in accordance with the 1967 edition. Coverage of the classification "services and miscellaneous" for New York State includes: the "Services Industry Division," "Forestry," "Fisheries," selected services relating to agriculture and nonclassifiable establishments. (A manufacturing industry is an aggregation of establishments producing a single product or a closely related group of products. An establishment which manufactures more than one product is classified by its most important product as determined by its share of value added at the establishment.)

3. Hours and Earnings

Earnings, average. The figures are calculated on a "gross" basis, reflecting basic hourly and incentive wage rates, also premium pay for overtime and shift work as well as output of workers paid on an incentive plan.

For manufacturing, the averages cover production and related workers. For nonmanufacturing, the averages cover all nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors (e.g., office workers, sales workers, custodial workers), unless otherwise specified, in selected industries.

Earnings differ from wage rates. Earnings are the actual return to the worker for a stated period of time; rates are the amounts stipulated for a given unit of work or time.

Earnings, average hourly. Represent payrolls divided by total number of hours worked or paid for (including paid holiday, vacation, and sick-leave hours) during the period reported.

Earnings, average weekly. Derived by multiplying average weekly hours by average hourly earnings. Therefore, weekly earnings are affected not only by changes in average hourly earnings but also by changes in the length of the workweek.

Hours, average weekly. The workweek information relates to the hours for which pay was received and differs from the standard or scheduled hours; the average is derived by dividing the total hours worked or paid for (including paid holiday, vacation, and sick-leave hours) during the reference week by the number of employees. Factors such as overtime cause average weekly hours to exceed standard hours while unpaid absenteeism, labor turnover, part-time work, and stoppages cause average weekly hours to be lower than scheduled hours. Group averages further reflect differences in the workweek of component industries.

Production workers. Includes working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers (including leadmen and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and watchman services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with the above production operations. Excludes supervisory employees (above the working-foreman level) and their clerical staffs, routemen, salesmen, and force-account construction workers.

4. Unemployment Insurance Program

Beneficiary. An individual who filed a valid original claim, established a benefit year, and received at least one benefit payment for a full or partial week of unemployment during his or her benefit year. Beneficiary characteristics data are obtained for the mid-week of the month. In this report, characteristics data on beneficiaries were obtained from an unduplicated count of persons who received a benefit payment in 1980.
Industry. The industrial classification of beneficiaries is based on that of the chargeable employer, that is, the employer whose account is debited for the benefit payment--usually the last employer.
Unemployment benefits. Amounts paid to eligible claimants with respect to their unemployment.

5. Job Service

Active applicants. Jobseekers registered with the Job Service, whose applicant record, on a given day, has not expired. Generally, applicant records become inactive within 2 to 6 months if no reportable service occurs in the intervening months.
Applicant placed. The hiring by an employer of an individual referred by the employment service for a job or interview providing that the employment service completed all of the following steps: (a) prepared a job order form prior to referral; (b) made prior arrangements with the employer for the referral of an individual or individuals; (c) referred an individual who had not been specifically designated by the employer; (d) verified from a reliable source, preferably the employer that the individual had entered on the job; and (e) recorded the placement on appropriate employment service forms.
Job applicant registered. An applicant whose availability for referral to job opportunities, training, and/or employability development services has been officially recorded on an application.
Job opening filled. Job opening for which an applicant referred by a local office has been hired by an employer and has entered on the job.

ESARS (Employment Security Automated Reporting System). A computer system provided data printouts on a wide range of Job Service operations concerning job orders, job applicants and departmental programs.

Job Bank. A computerized system for listing employers' job orders given to Job Service local offices and through which applicants seek jobs through daily updates of available employment opportunities.

Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT). A dictionary, prepared by the U.S. Department of Labor, which classified occupations by title and code, and gives an extensive analysis and description of the job duties each occupation entails and what traits are needed by workers.

6. Labor Turnover

Refers to the gross movement of wage and salary workers into and out of employment with respect to individual firms in the manufacturing sector during a calendar month. This movement is subdivided into various types, and each type is expressed as a rate per 100 employees on the payroll. Rates are shown for the types of turnover defined below.

Accessions, total. All permanent and temporary additions to the employment roll, whether of new or former employees, or of persons transferred in from another establishment of the same company.

New hires. Permanent and temporary additions to the employment roll of persons who have not been specifically recalled by the employer or transferred in from another establishment of the same company.

Recalls. Permanent or temporary additions to the employment roll of persons specifically recalled to a job in the same establishment of the company following a period of layoff lasting more than 7 consecutive days. Employees recalled from a layoff in a different establishment of the company are classified as transfers.

Separations, total. Terminations of employment that resulted from quits, discharges, layoffs, transfers out to another establishment of the same company, military duty and miscellaneous causes.

Quits. Terminations of employment initiated by the employee for any reason except to retire, to transfer to another establishment of the same firm or to serve in the Armed Forces.

Layoffs. Suspensions from pay status (which last or are expected to last more than 7 consecutive calendar days) initiated by management without prejudice to the worker. They result from such reasons as lack of orders, model changeovers, termination of seasonal or temporary employment, inventory-taking or introduction of labor-saving devices.

Other separations, including transfers. Includes transfers of employees to another establishment of the same company, discharges, and terminations of employment for retirement, death, permanent disability, failure to meet physical standards, or for military duty lasting or expecting to last 30 calendar days.

7. Specific Vocational Preparation (training time)

This represents the amount of time required to learn the techniques, acquire information, and develop the facility needed for average performance in a specific job-worker situation. The training may be acquired in a school, work, military, institutional, or a vocational environment. It does not include orientation training required of even a fully qualified worker to become accustomed to the special conditions of any new job. Specific vocational training includes training given in any of the following circumstances:

a. Vocational education (such as high school commercial or or shop training, technical school, art school, and that part of college training which is organized around a specific vocational objective);

b. Apprentice training (for apprenticeable jobs only);

c. In-plant training (given by an employer in the form of organized classroom study);

d. On-the-job training (serving as learner or trainee on the job under the instruction of a qualified worker);

e. Essential experience in other jobs (serving in less responsible jobs which lead to the higher grade job or serving in other jobs that qualify).

8. Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) - is a Federal law passed in 1973 and reauthorized in 1978, the overall goal of which is to provide training and employment opportunities to increase the earned income of economically disadvantaged, unemployed or underemployed persons. The approach used to meet the goal is to establish a flexible, coordinated and decentralized system of Federal, State and local programs so that services will lead to maximum employment opportunities and enhance self-sufficiency; and to provide for the coordination of programs under CETA with other social service, employment and training related programs,

economic development, community development, and related activities such as vocational education, vocational rehabilitation, public assistance, self-employment training and social service programs. Recipients of financial assistance under this Act are called prime sponsors, and are units of local government usually with a population of at least 100,000. The Act is comprised of eight titles. The titles referred to in this report include the following:

Title II BC - designed to provide training, upgrading, retraining, education, counseling, on-the-job training, work experience, and other services to economically disadvantaged persons who are either unemployed, underemployed, or in school.

Title II D - provides economically disadvantaged persons who are unemployed with transitional employment in jobs providing needed public services and related training and services to enable such persons to move into employment or training not supported under this Act.

Title VI - provides temporary employment during periods of high national unemployment. The projects are of limited duration (18 months, with a possibility to extend in some circumstances). Employment that is not in such projects must be at the entry level.

Title VII - under this title, each prime sponsor establishes a private industry council, the majority of whose members are from the business community to develop opportunities in the private sector. Activities and services include: classroom training, on-the-job training, work experience, small business intern programs, innovative cooperative education programs for youth, new apprenticeship or comparable high-skill training programs.

Title IV Youth Employment and Training Programs (YETP) - This title is intended to establish programs designed to make a significant long-term impact on the structural unemployment problems of youth and to enhance their job prospects and career opportunities. Services under this title include employment, community service opportunities, training, and supportive services.

Title IV Youth Community Conservation Improvement Projects (YCCIP) - This title is intended to establish a program of community conservation and improvement projects to provide employment, work experience, skill training, and opportunities for community service to eligible youths.

Title IV Summer Youth Employment Programs (SYEP) - provides much the same service as YETP, except that it operates during the summer months for youths 14-21 years of age.

APPENDIX

Population Counts of New York State Counties

Appendix Table A-1 provides U.S. Census Bureau population counts for each of the 62 counties in New York State from the censuses of 1960, 1970 and 1980. It also provides the numerical change and the percent change over both ten-year periods (1960-1970 and 1970-1980).

Persons by Race and Spanish Origin: 1980

Table A-2 presents numerical counts and percent distributions of total persons and those with the following characteristics:

- Black
- American Indian, Eskimo and Aleutian
- Asian and Pacific Islander
- Other 1/
- Spanish origin

This information is presented for the State, all Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, New York City, all counties, and selected sub-county areas.

1. Many residents of Spanish origin indicated their race as "other" rather than as "white" or "black".

Bureau of Census Concepts - Personal Characteristics

Race. Counts of the 1980 population by race as well as Spanish origin in this report are provisional. Final counts for race as well as Spanish origin will be determined after the sample data have been processed.

Information on race was obtained through self-identification; therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for five racial groups: white; black; American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

The category "white" includes persons who indicated their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 Census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" races category; in the 1970 Census, most of these persons were included in the "white" category.)

The category "black" includes persons who indicated their race as black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The category "American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries indicating one of the nine categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

The category "other" includes Asian and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire. (Asian and Pacific Islander groups in the "other" category in 100-percent tabulations are included in the category "Asian and Pacific Islander" in sample tabulations.)

Spanish Origin. Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire--Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban--as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "Other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South American, or they are Spanish origin persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the persons or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

On the basis of these definitions of "race" and "Spanish origin", caution is advised in comparing these data with data from the 1970 Census of Population. A significant number of residents of Spanish origin indicated their race as "other" rather than as "white" or "black". As a result the "other" category is inflated. The "black" category (and to some extent the "white" category) is conversely affected.

Projected Annual Job Openings, By Occupation

Table A-3 presents estimates of job openings which result from four different sources. Previously the only source of such estimates were openings attributable to net employment growth and labor force separations. Such estimates were known to seriously underestimate the number of annual job openings which occur in an area. For the first time, estimates resulting from two additional sources have been developed and are presented here. Two additional sources measure openings resulting from occupational transfers which are changes in occupations (e.g., a bank teller becoming an economist) and geographic transfer which are changes in geographic location (e.g., someone moving from Albany, New York to Denver, Colorado).

The two additional sources cause a dramatic overall increase--more than twofold--in the estimated number of annual job openings in New York State. For many individual occupations, the gain is even greater.

These enlarged estimates should be useful because they more accurately portray the job openings picture.

The methodology used for estimating occupational and geographic mobility is a conservative one and therefore tends to understate rather than overstate job openings resulting from these two sources. A forthcoming report on the impact of openings arising from occupational and geographic transfers will contain the detailed procedures.

Table A-1. POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE
NEW YORK STATE COUNTIES
1960,1970,1980

County	Population			1960-1970 Change		1970-1980 Change	
	1960	1970	1980	Net	Percent	Net	Percent
Albany	272,926	286,742	285,909	+13,816	+5.1	-833	-0.3
Allegany	43,978	46,458	51,742	+2,480	+5.6	+5,284	+11.4
Bronx	1,424,815	1,471,701	1,169,115	+46,886	+3.3	-302,586	-20.6
Broome	212,661	221,815	213,648	+9,154	+4.3	-8,167	-3.7
Cattaraugus	80,187	81,666	85,697	+1,479	+1.8	+4,031	+4.9
Cayuga	73,942	77,439	79,894	+3,497	+4.7	+2,455	+3.2
Chautauqua	145,377	147,305	146,925	+1,928	+1.3	-380	-0.3
Chemung	98,706	101,537	97,656	+2,831	+2.9	-3,881	-3.8
Chenango	43,243	46,368	49,344	+3,125	+7.2	+2,976	+6.4
Clinton	72,722	72,934	80,750	+212	+0.3	+7,816	+10.7
Columbia	47,322	51,519	59,487	+4,197	+8.9	+7,968	+15.5
Cortland	41,113	45,894	48,820	+4,781	+11.6	+2,926	+6.4
Delaware	43,540	44,718	46,931	+1,178	+2.7	+2,213	+4.9
Dutchess	176,008	222,295	245,055	+46,287	+26.3	+22,760	+10.2
Erie	1,064,688	1,113,491	1,015,472	+48,803	+4.6	-98,019	-8.8
Essex	35,300	34,631	36,176	-669	-1.9	+1,545	+4.5
Franklin	44,742	43,931	44,929	-811	-1.8	+998	+2.3
Fulton	51,304	52,637	55,153	+1,333	+2.6	+2,516	+4.8
Genesee	53,994	58,722	59,400	+4,728	+8.8	+678	+1.2
Greene	31,372	33,136	40,861	+1,764	+5.6	+7,725	+23.3
Hamilton	4,267	4,714	5,034	+447	+10.5	+320	+6.8
Herkimer	66,370	67,407	66,714	+1,037	+1.6	-693	-1.0
Jefferson	87,835	88,508	88,151	+673	+0.8	-357	-0.4
Kings	2,627,319	2,602,012	2,230,936	-25,307	-1.0	-371,076	-14.3
Lewis	23,249	23,644	25,035	+395	+1.7	+1,391	+5.9
Livingston	44,053	54,041	57,006	+9,988	+22.7	+2,965	+5.5
Madison	54,635	62,864	65,150	+8,229	+15.1	+2,286	+3.6
Monroe	586,387	711,917	702,238	+125,530	+21.4	-9,679	-1.4
Montgomery	57,240	55,883	53,439	-1,357	-2.4	-2,444	-4.4

Table A-1. (continued)

County	Population			1960-1970 Change		1970-1980 Change	
	1960	1970	1980	Net	Percent	Net	Percent
Nassau	1,300,171	1,428,838	1,321,582	+128,667	+9.9	-107,256	-7.5
New York	1,698,281	1,539,233	1,427,533	-159,048	-9.4	-111,700	-7.3
Niagara	242,269	235,720	227,101	-6,549	-2.7	-8,619	-3.7
Oneida	264,401	273,070	253,466	+8,669	+3.3	-19,604	-7.2
Onondaga	423,028	472,835	463,324	+49,807	+11.8	-9,511	-2.0
Ontario	68,070	78,849	88,909	+10,779	+15.8	+10,060	+12.8
Orange	183,734	221,657	259,603	+37,923	+20.6	+37,946	+17.1
Orleans	34,159	37,305	38,496	+3,146	+9.2	+1,191	+3.2
Oswego	86,118	100,897	113,901	+14,779	+17.2	+13,004	+12.9
Otsego	51,942	56,181	59,075	+4,239	+8.2	+2,894	+5.2
Putnam	31,722	56,696	77,193	+24,974	+78.7	+20,497	+36.2
Queens	1,809,578	1,987,174	1,891,325	+177,596	+9.8	-95,849	-4.8
Rensselaer	142,585	152,510	151,966	+9,925	+7.0	-544	-0.4
Richmond	221,991	295,443	352,121	+73,452	+33.1	+56,678	+19.2
Rockland	136,803	229,903	259,530	+93,100	+68.1	+29,627	+12.9
St. Lawrence	111,239	112,309	114,254	+1,070	+1.0	+1,945	+1.7
Saratoga	89,096	121,764	153,759	+32,668	+36.7	+31,995	+26.3
Schenectady	152,896	161,078	149,946	+8,182	+5.4	-11,132	-6.9
Schoharie	22,616	24,750	29,710	+2,134	+9.4	+4,960	+20.0
Schuyler	15,044	16,737	17,686	+1,693	+11.3	+949	+5.7
Seneca	31,984	35,083	33,733	+3,099	+9.7	-1,350	-3.8
Steuben	97,691	99,546	99,135	+1,855	+1.9	-411	-0.4
Suffolk	666,784	1,127,030	1,284,231	+460,246	+69.0	+157,201	+13.9
Sullivan	45,272	52,580	65,155	+7,308	+16.1	+12,575	+23.9
Tioga	37,802	46,513	49,812	+8,711	+23.0	+3,299	+7.1
Tompkins	66,164	77,064	87,085	+10,900	+16.4	+10,021	+13.0
Ulster	118,804	141,241	158,158	+22,437	+18.9	+16,917	+12.0
Warren	44,002	49,402	54,854	+5,400	+12.3	+5,452	+11.0
Washington	48,476	52,725	54,795	+4,249	+8.8	+2,070	+3.9
Wayne	67,989	79,404	85,230	+11,415	+16.8	+5,826	+7.3
Westchester	808,891	894,406	866,599	+85,515	+10.6	-27,807	-3.1
Wyoming	34,793	37,688	39,895	+2,895	+8.3	+2,207	+5.9
Yates	18,614	19,831	21,459	+1,217	+6.5	+1,628	+8.2

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table A-2. PERSONS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980

The State, Counties, subdivisions of 25,000 or more, and SMSA's	Total	Race 1/				Spanish Origin
		Black	Amer. Ind., Esk. & Aleut	Asian and Pac. Isl.	Other 2/	
The State, number	17,557,288	2,401,842	38,732	310,531	845,077	1,659,245
Percent of total	100.0	13.7	0.2	1.8	4.8	9.5
Albany County	285,909	18,839	327	2,407	1,557	3,025
	100.0	6.6	0.1	0.8	0.5	1.1
Albany City	101,727	16,365	162	947	910	1,604
	100.0	16.1	0.2	0.9	0.9	1.6
Colonie Town	74,593	1,411	72	929	220	535
	100.0	1.9	0.1	1.2	0.3	0.7
Guilderland Town	26,515	374	12	238	64	172
	100.0	1.4	3/	0.9	0.2	0.6
Alleghany County	51,742	161	122	120	129	189
	100.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4
Bronx County	1,169,115	371,870	2,409	15,165	225,656	396,730
	100.0	31.8	0.2	1.3	19.3	33.9
Broome County	213,648	3,131	252	1,439	1,035	1,551
	100.0	1.5	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.7
Binghamton City	55,860	1,814	93	249	431	527
	100.0	3.2	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.9
Union Town	61,179	602	49	482	321	457
	100.0	1.0	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.7
Vestal Town	27,238	465	17	544	201	273
	100.0	1.7	0.1	2.0	0.7	1.0
Cattaraugus County	85,697	615	1,649	208	131	336
	100.0	0.7	1.9	0.2	0.2	0.4
Cayuga County	79,894	1,941	147	185	464	633
	100.0	2.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.8

Table A-2 continued

The State, Counties, subdivisions of 25,000 or more, and SMSA's	Total	Race 1/				Spanish Origin
		Black	Amer. Ind., Esk. & Aleut	Asian and Pac. Isl.	Other 2/	
Auburn City	32,548	1,778	61	87	367	471
	100.0	5.5	0.2	0.3	1.1	1.4
Chautauqua County	146,925	1,901	357	374	1,365	2,266
	100.0	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.9	1.5
Jamestown City	35,775	841	101	101	271	504
	100.0	2.4	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.4
Chemung County	97,656	3,939	149	397	535	868
	100.0	4.0	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.9
Elmira City	35,327	3,502	80	123	390	598
	100.0	9.9	0.2	0.3	1.1	1.7
Chenango County	49,344	235	66	139	85	247
	100.0	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5
Clinton County	80,750	2,330	179	376	874	1,435
	100.0	2.9	0.2	0.5	1.1	1.8
Columbia County	59,487	2,010	88	138	213	538
	100.0	3.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.9
Cortland County	48,820	314	89	165	119	385
	100.0	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.8
Delaware County	46,931	285	89	124	121	293
	100.0	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6
Dutchess County	245,055	17,131	393	2,850	2,848	5,853
	100.0	7.0	0.2	1.2	1.2	2.4
Poughkeepsie City	29,757	7,606	68	172	242	518
	100.0	25.6	0.2	0.6	0.8	1.7
Poughkeepsie Town	39,549	1,415	46	790	229	498
	100.0	3.6	0.1	2.0	0.6	1.3

Table A-2 continued

The State, Counties, subdivisions of 25,000 or more, and SMSA's	Total	Race 1/				Spanish Origin
		Black	Amer. Ind., Esk. & Aleut	Asian and Pac. Isl.	Other 2/	
Wappinger Town	26,776	965	35	723	212	538
	100.0	3.6	0.1	2.7	0.8	2.0
Erie County	1,015,472	102,947	5,064	5,424	8,842	14,390
	100.0	10.1	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.4
Amherst Town	108,706	2,667	110	2,679	470	935
	100.0	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.4	0.9
Buffalo City	357,870	95,116	2,383	1,322	6,684	9,499
	100.0	26.6	0.7	0.4	1.9	2.7
Cheektowaga Town	109,442	802	119	283	189	398
	100.0	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4
Hamburg Town	53,270	222	68	77	174	599
	100.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.1
Lancaster Town	30,144	156	45	41	31	143
	100.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5
Tonawanda Town	91,269	525	155	344	131	478
	100.0	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.5
West Seneca Town	51,210	226	62	126	74	220
	100.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4
Essex County	36,176	137	64	45	73	233
	100.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6
Franklin County	44,929	88	2,083	71	47	178
	100.0	0.2	4.6	0.2	0.1	0.4
Fulton County	55,153	473	77	143	91	305
	100.0	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.6
Genesee County	59,400	1,122	613	101	150	325
	100.0	1.9	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.5

Table A-2 continued

The State, Counties, subdivisions of 25,000 or more, and SMSA's	Total	Race 1/				Spanish Origin
		Black	Amer. Ind., Esk. & Aleut	Asian and Pac. Isl.	Other 2/	
Greene County	40,861	1,225	67	65	245	560
	100.0	3.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.4
Hamilton County	5,034	0	12	4	7	12
	100.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Herkimer County	66,714	118	83	101	85	259
	100.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4
Jefferson County	88,151	274	208	213	138	375
	100.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4
Watertown City	27,861	119	81	98	56	133
	100.0	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.5
Kings County	2,230,936	722,816	3,182	42,965	212,491	392,118
	100.0	32.4	0.1	1.9	9.5	17.6
Lewis County	25,035	15	32	35	35	80
	100.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Livingston County	57,006	666	132	145	176	347
	100.0	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6
Madison County	65,150	472	161	155	126	336
	100.0	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5
Monroe County	702,238	71,041	1,657	5,397	10,618	16,738
	100.0	10.1	0.2	0.8	1.5	2.4
Brighton Town	35,776	806	35	760	225	364
	100.0	2.3	0.1	2.1	0.6	1.0
Gates Town	29,756	515	38	139	127	338
	100.0	1.7	0.1	0.5	0.4	1.1
Greece Town	81,367	1,196	116	445	266	580
	100.0	1.5	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.7

Table A-2, continued

The State, Counties, subdivisions of 25,000 or more, and SMSA's	Total	Race 1/				Spanish Origin
		Black	Amer. Ind., Esk. & Aleut	Asian and Pac. Isl.	Other 2/	
Henrietta Town	36,134	2,137	83	349	205	421
	100.0	5.9	0.2	1.0	0.6	1.2
Irondequoit Town	57,648	385	100	164	225	391
	100.0	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7
Penfield Town	27,201	358	13	439	72	154
	100.0	1.3	3/	1.6	0.3	0.6
Perinton Town	41,802	508	32	498	130	263
	100.0	1.2	0.1	1.2	0.3	0.6
Pittsford Town	26,743	258	17	368	125	197
	100.0	1.0	0.1	1.4	0.5	0.7
Rochester City	241,741	62,332	1,014	1,536	8,757	13,153
	100.0	25.8	0.4	0.6	3.6	5.4
Webster Town	28,925	351	35	348	119	159
	100.0	1.2	0.1	1.2	0.4	0.5
Montgomery County	53,439	262	65	107	581	1,590
	100.0	0.5	0.1	0.2	1.1	3.0
Nassau County	1,321,582	90,743	892	14,472	11,267	43,286
	100.0	6.9	0.1	1.1	0.9	3.3
Hempstead Town	738,517	68,492	546	6,026	6,843	25,486
	100.0	9.3	0.1	0.8	0.9	3.5
Freeport Village	38,272	11,874	70	285	1,667	4,160
	100.0	31.0	0.2	0.7	4.4	10.9
Hempstead Village	40,404	23,033	109	326	1,386	3,445
	100.0	57.0	0.3	0.8	3.4	8.5
Rockville Centre Village	25,405	854	11	189	279	1,057
	100.0	3.4	3/	0.7	1.1	4.2

Table A-2 continued

The State, Counties, subdivisions of 25,000 or more, and SMSA's	Total	Race 1/				Spanish Origin
		Black	Amer. Ind., Esk. & Aleut	Asian and Pac. Isl.	Other 2/	
Valley Stream Village	35,769	45	12	283	80	800
	100.0	0.1	3/	0.8	0.2	2.2
Long Beach City	34,073	3,293	43	281	844	2,552
	100	9.7	0.1	0.8	2.5	7.5
North Hempstead Town	218,624	13,561	143	4,718	1,807	7,164
	100.0	6.2	0.1	2.2	0.8	3.3
Oyster Bay Town	305,750	3,750	133	3,148	1,219	6,177
	100.0	1.2	3/	1.0	0.4	2.0
New York County	1,427,533	309,693	3,036	72,883	201,059	335,803
	100.0	21.7	0.2	5.1	14.1	23.5
Niagara County	227,101	11,028	2,069	486	638	1,816
	100.0	4.9	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.8
Niagara Falls City	71,384	9,064	887	130	238	716
	100.0	12.7	1.2	0.2	0.3	1.0
North Tonawanda City	35,760	41	89	63	56	219
	100.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6
Oneida County	253,466	7,719	383	841	1,501	2,619
	100.0	3.0	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.0
Rome City	43,826	1,804	64	332	449	784
	100.0	4.1	0.1	0.8	1.0	1.8
Utica City	75,632	5,304	133	175	780	1,230
	100.0	7.0	0.2	0.2	1.0	1.6
Onondaga County	463,324	30,117	2,682	2,814	2,929	4,730
	100.0	6.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.0
Clay Town	52,838	1,269	182	439	206	415
	100.0	2.4	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.8

Table A-2 continued

The State, Counties, subdivisions of 25,000 or more, and SMSA's	Total	Race 1/				Spanish Origin
		Black	Amer. Ind., Esk. & Aleut	Asian and Pac. Isl.	Other 2/	
DeWitt Town	26,868	639	78	266	129	186
	100.0	2.4	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.7
Manlius Town	28,489	76	73	223	66	175
	100.0	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.6
Salina Town	37,400	332	113	187	71	234
	100.0	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.6
Syracuse City	170,105	26,767	1,722	1,219	2,174	2,819
	100.0	15.7	1.0	0.7	1.3	1.7
Ontario County	88,909	1,458	141	193	488	958
	100.0	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.1
Orange County	259,603	16,225	433	1,332	4,254	11,260
	100.0	6.2	0.2	0.5	1.6	4.3
Orleans County	38,496	1,988	159	79	247	405
	100.0	5.2	0.4	0.2	0.6	1.1
Oswego County	113,901	434	308	349	207	596
	100.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5
Otsego County	59,075	355	70	207	160	414
	100.0	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.7
Putnam County	77,193	417	34	389	262	1,272
	100.0	0.5	3/	0.5	0.3	1.6
Carmel Town	27,948	115	5	192	75	467
	100.0	0.4	3/	0.7	0.3	1.7
Queens County	1,891,325	354,129	2,814	93,783	104,797	262,422
	100.0	18.7	0.1	5.0	5.5	13.9
Rensselaer County	151,966	4,117	175	818	643	1,152
	100.0	2.7	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.8

Table A-2 continued

State, [illegible], Subdivisions of 25,000 or more, and SMSA's	Total	Race 1/				Spanish Origin
		Black	Amer. Ind., Esk. & Aleut	Asian and Pac. Isl.	Other 2/	
Troy City	56,638	3,368	78	578	447	605
	100.0	5.9	0.1	1.0	0.8	1.1
Richmond County	352,121	25,616	383	6,709	5,879	18,884
	100.0	7.3	0.1	1.9	1.7	5.4
Rockland County	259,530	18,016	556	4,301	3,991	11,772
	100.0	6.9	0.2	1.7	1.5	4.5
Clarkstown Town	77,091	4,417	83	1,648	499	2,118
	100.0	5.7	0.1	2.1	0.6	2.7
Haverstraw Town	31,929	1,934	55	255	2,082	5,248
	100.0	6.1	0.2	0.8	6.5	16.4
Orangetown Town	48,612	3,796	46	1,010	527	1,528
	100.0	7.8	0.1	2.1	1.1	3.1
Ramapo Town	89,060	7,761	367	1,346	795	2,464
	100.0	8.7	0.4	1.5	0.9	2.8
St. Lawrence County	114,254	230	443	395	189	562
	100.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5
Saratoga County	153,759	1,409	184	576	313	1,002
	100.0	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.7
Schenectady County	149,946	4,682	197	1,022	606	1,377
	100.0	3.1	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.9
Glenville Town	28,519	126	24	179	30	195
	100.0	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.7
Rotterdam Town	29,451	169	25	70	85	202
	100.0	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.7
Schenectady City	67,972	4,132	130	364	403	851
	100.0	6.1	0.2	0.5	0.6	1.3

Table A-2 continued

The State, Counties, subdivisions of 25,000 or more, and Cities	Total	Race				Spanish Origin
		Black	Amer. Ind., Esk. & Aleut	Asian and Pac. Is.	Other 2/	
Schoharie County	29,710	252	53	59	99	325
	100.0	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.1
Schuyler County	18,686	72	38	29	44	69
	100.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4
Seneca County	33,733	337	50	142	91	283
	100.0	1.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.8
Steuben County	99,135	893	142	321	226	383
	100.0	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4
Suffolk County	1,284,231	71,741	1,966	10,297	15,118	59,689
	100.0	5.6	0.2	0.8	1.2	4.6
Babylon Town	203,483	28,205	384	1,059	1,999	7,986
	100.0	13.9	0.2	0.5	1.0	3.9
Lindenhurst Village	26,919	44	18	99	97	745
	100.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	2.8
Brookhaven Town	364,812	11,944	509	3,728	4,048	16,049
	100.0	3.3	0.1	1.0	1.1	4.4
Huntington Town	201,512	6,756	156	2,249	942	4,773
	100.0	3.4	0.1	1.1	0.5	2.4
Islip Town	298,897	15,916	393	1,942	7,347	26,254
	100.0	5.3	0.1	0.6	2.5	8.8
Smithtown Town	116,663	786	64	978	419	2,160
	100.0	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.4	1.9
Southhampton Town	42,849	3,334	104	121	186	662
	100.0	8.9	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.5
Sullivan County	65,155	4,446	122	383	1,133	2,656
	100.0	6.8	0.2	0.6	1.7	4.1

Table A-2 continued

The State, Counties, subdivisions of 25,000 or more, and SMSA's	Total	Race 1/				Spanish Origin
		Black	Amer. Ind., Esk. & Aleut	Asian and Pac. Isl.	Other 2/	
Tioga County	49,812	277	60	204	79	264
	100.0	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.5
Tompkins County	87,085	2,721	133	1,906	870	1,285
	100.0	3.1	0.2	2.2	1.0	1.5
Ithaca City	28,732	1,885	65	1,059	410	622
	100.0	6.6	0.2	3.7	1.4	2.2
Ulster County	158,158	6,474	280	887	1,883	4,931
	100.0	4.1	0.2	0.6	1.2	3.1
Warren County	54,854	240	66	130	75	365
	100.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7
Washington County	54,795	913	59	74	320	604
	100.0	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.6	1.1
Wayne County	85,230	2,777	175	159	493	894
	100.0	3.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.0
Westchester County	866,599	104,815	722	15,126	16,105	45,566
	100.0	12.1	0.1	1.7	1.9	5.3
Cortlandt Town	35,705	1,095	36	272	198	804
	100.0	3.1	0.1	0.8	0.6	2.3
Eastchester Town	32,648	848	26	1,290	173	557
	100.0	2.6	0.1	4.0	0.5	1.7
Greenburgh Town	82,881	9,671	60	3,069	1,040	2,863
	100.0	11.7	0.1	3.7	1.3	3.5
Mamaroneck Town	29,017	1,082	19	510	246	1,152
	100.0	3.7	0.1	1.8	0.8	4.0
Mount Pleasant Town	39,298	1,716	32	482	458	2,411
	100.0	4.4	0.1	1.2	1.2	6.1

Table A-2 continued

The State, Counties, subdivisions of 25,000 or more, and SMSA's	Total	Race 1/				Spanish Origin
		Black	Amer. Ind., Esk. & Aleut	Asian and Pac. Isl.	Other 2/	
Mount Vernon City	66,713	32,469	110	643	1,356	3,168
	100.0	48.7	0.2	1.0	2.0	4.7
New Rochelle City	70,794	12,689	45	1,187	1,047	3,478
	100.0	17.9	0.1	1.7	1.5	4.9
Ossining Town	30,680	3,990	39	362	785	1,995
	100.0	13.0	0.1	1.2	2.6	6.5
Rye Town	38,896	3,742	33	515	1,145	4,149
	100.0	9.6	0.1	1.3	2.9	10.7
White Plains City	46,999	9,096	38	728	912	3,163
	100.0	19.4	0.1	1.5	1.9	6.7
Yonkers City	195,351	20,583	157	2,947	7,305	16,924
	100.0	10.5	0.1	1.5	3.7	8.7
Yorktown Town	31,988	654	14	410	114	688
	100.0	2.0	3/	1.3	0.4	2.2
Wyoming County	39,895	1,020	71	86	219	293
	100.0	2.6	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.7
Yates County	21,459	130	20	26	55	115
	100.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5
Albany-Schenectady-Troy SMSA	795,019	29,309	948	4,930	3,700	8,146
	100.0	3.7	0.1	0.6	0.5	1.0
Binghamton SMSA	263,460	3,408	312	1,643	1,114	1,815
	100.0	1.3	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.7
Buffalo SMSA	1,242,373	113,975	7,133	5,910	9,480	16,206
	100.0	9.2	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.3

Table A-2 continued

The State, Counties, subdivisions of 25,000 or more, and SMSA's	Total	Race 1/				Spanish Origin
		Black	Amer. Ind., Esk. & Aleut	Asian and Pac. Isl.	Other 2/	
Nassau-Suffolk SMSA	2,605,813 100.0	162,484 6.2	2,858 0.1	24,769 1.0	26,385 1.0	101,975 3.9
New York, N.Y. SMSA (NY Part) 4/	8,274,352 100.0	1,907,372 23.1	13,136 0.2	251,321 3.0	770,240 9.3	1,464,567 17.7
New York City	7,071,030 100.0	1,784,124 25.2	11,824 0.2	231,505 3.3	7[illegible],882 0.6	1,405,957 19.9
Rochester SMSA	971,879 100.0	77,930 8.0	2,264 0.2	5,973 0.6	12,022 1.2	19,342 2.0
Syracuse SMSA	642,375 100.0	31,023 4.8	3,151 0.5	3,318 0.5	3,262 0.5	5,662 0.9
Utica-Rome SMSA	320,180 100.0	7,837 2.4	466 0.1	942 0.3	1,586 0.5	2,878 0.9

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, New York, Advance Counts.
NOTE: Data are advanced counts and are subject to further revisions.
1/ Data for "white" not shown.
2/ Many residents of Spanish origin indicated their race as "other" rather than as "white" or "Black".
3/ Less than 0.05 percent.
4/ New York City plus Putnam, Rockland and Westchester counties.

Table A-3. EMPLOYMENT A/ AND JOB OPENINGS, BY OCCUPATION
NEW YORK STATE
1974-1985

OCCUPATION	EMPLOYMENT			AVERAGE ANNUAL OPENINGS 1974-1985				
	1974	FY 1982 (B)	1985	TOTAL	GROWTH (C)	SEPARATIONS (D)	GEOGRAPHIC TRANSFERS (E)	OCCUP. TRANS. (F)
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS	7,447,728	7,706,817	7,815,227	764,944	33,409	300,987	84,447	346,101
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, KINDRED	1,255,783	1,331,828	1,363,648	133,534	9,806	47,732	24,134	51,862
ENGINEERS, TECHNICAL	98,064	102,455	104,294	8,965	566	1,702	2,521	4,176
ENGINEERS, CIVIL	14,735	15,923	16,420	1,258	153	357	223	525
ENGINEERS, ELECTRICAL	26,502	28,549	29,406	2,554	264	349	856	1,085
ENGINEERS, INDUSTRIAL	16,568	16,696	16,750	1,186	17	284	367	518
ENGINEERS, MECHANICAL	13,948	14,848	15,225	1,239	116	247	282	594
ENGINEERS, OTHER	26,311	26,439	26,493	2,729	17	465	793	1,454
LIFE AND PHYSICAL SCIENTISTS	19,285	19,864	20,106	1,767	75	439	373	880
CHEMISTS	11,910	12,051	12,110	932	18	263	193	458
LIFE, PHYSICAL SCIENTISTS, N.E.C.	7,375	7,813	7,996	834	56	176	180	422
MATHEMATICAL SPECIALISTS	5,731	6,160	6,339	626	55	220	154	197
ENGINEERING, SCIENCE TECHNICIANS	73,668	82,823	86,654	9,056	1,181	1,486	1,544	4,845
DRAFTERS	26,045	29,603	31,092	3,081	459	490	533	1,599
ENGINEERING, SCIENCE TECH., N.E.C.	47,623	53,220	55,562	5,975	722	996	1,011	3,246
MEDICAL WORKERS, EXC. TECH.	170,175	197,626	209,112	19,058	3,540	9,751	2,476	3,291
DIETITIANS	3,718	3,840	3,891	428	16	224	50	138
PHARMACISTS	13,063	13,931	14,294	1,081	112	648	98	223
PHYSICIANS, M.D. & OSTEOPATHIC	43,575	51,261	54,477	4,211	991	1,990	820	410
REGISTERED NURSES	79,504	90,566	95,195	9,767	1,426	5,262	1,358	1,721
THERAPISTS	10,667	14,891	16,658	1,848	545	678	104	521
OTHER MEDICAL & HEALTH PRACTITIONERS	19,648	23,137	24,597	1,723	450	949	46	278
HEALTH TECHNOLOGISTS AND TECHNICIANS	33,589	41,964	45,496	5,244	1,082	2,039	637	1,486
CLINICAL LAB TECHNOLOGISTS-TECHNICIANS	14,611	16,499	17,289	1,914	243	797	280	594
RADIOLOGIC TECHNOLOGISTS-TECHNICIANS	7,409	8,466	8,908	841	136	358	85	262
OTHER HEALTH TECHNOLOGISTS-TECHNICIANS	11,569	17,019	19,299	2,489	703	884	272	630
TECHNICIANS, EXC. HEALTH	14,016	16,922	18,138	2,148	375	234	558	981
COMPUTER SPECIALISTS	36,546	43,437	46,320	5,267	889	860	825	2,693
SOCIAL SCIENTISTS	23,187	25,820	26,922	2,811	340	586	646	1,239

CONTINUED

Table A-3. continued

OCCUPATION	EMPLOYMENT			AVERAGE ANNUAL OPENINGS 1974-1985				
	1974	FY 1982 (B)	1985	TOTAL	GROWTH (C)	SEPARATIONS (D)	GEOGRAPHIC TRANSFERS (E)	OCCUP. TRANS. (F)
TEACHERS	316,560	295,848	287,181	28,615	2,671-	12,904	5,211	13,171
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS	115,639	106,411	102,550	11,990	1,190-	6,051	1,383	5,746
PRESCHOOL, KINDERGARTEN TEACHERS	13,720	13,931	14,019	1,373	27	779	167	404
SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS	106,793	97,161	93,130	6,664	1,242-	5,436	1,652	2,818
COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY TEACHERS	56,629	52,138	50,247	5,485	580-	1,373	1,616	3,076
OTHER TEACHERS	23,779	26,215	27,235	3,099	314	1,265	393	1,127
WRITERS, ARTISTS, ENTERTAINERS	145,841	152,696	159,565	15,286	884	5,213	2,889	6,220
DESIGNERS	26,249	26,004	25,902	2,247	32-	901	442	936
EDITORS AND REPORTERS	24,936	27,962	28,591	2,952	132	1,094	727	979
MUSICIANS AND COMPOSERS	13,670	14,954	16,491	1,485	166	462	254	583
PAINTERS AND SCULPTORS	25,858	27,549	28,256	2,346	218	971	386	771
PUBLIC RELATIONS SPECIALISTS	14,817	14,818	14,819	1,550		542	252	756
WRITERS, ARTISTS, ENTERTAINERS, N.E.C.	38,311	41,409	45,706	4,846	400	1,223	828	2,195
OTHER PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL	319,121	346,193	359,521	34,772	3,491	12,298	6,300	12,683
ACCOUNTANTS	91,299	93,144	93,536	7,790	238	2,894	1,677	2,981
CLERGY	16,315	17,961	18,632	1,662	213	591	466	395
LAWYERS AND JUDGES	55,000	60,859	63,395	4,553	755	2,399	669	730
PERSONNEL & LABOR RELATIONS WORKERS	34,349	37,437	38,729	3,892	398	1,248	636	1,610
RESEARCH WORKERS, N.E.C.	18,272	20,110	20,879	2,913	237	685	764	1,227
RECREATION WORKERS	9,710	11,162	11,769	1,903	187	432	413	871
SOCIAL WORKERS	43,584	47,153	48,647	5,451	460	2,067	566	2,358
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL & KINDRED WORKERS, N.E.C.	50,592	58,391	61,654	6,608	1,006	1,982	1,189	2,511
MANAGERS, OFFICIALS, PROPRIETORS	827,798	851,619	865,682	83,771	3,084	27,751	13,985	38,951
BUYERS, SALES, LOAN MANAGERS	161,379	182,299	191,852	21,226	2,698	5,263	3,900	9,365
BANK, FINANCIAL MANAGERS	55,331	66,403	71,038	7,561	1,428	1,749	1,129	3,055
CREDIT & COLLECTION MANAGERS	5,838	6,362	6,639	952	78	193	191	490
BUYERS, WHOLESALE & RETAIL	24,943	27,919	29,184	3,298	384	1,183	558	1,173
PURCHASING AGENTS, BUYERS, N.E.C.	17,726	18,865	19,341	1,858	147	542	377	792
SALES MANAGERS, RETAIL TRADE	26,041	30,352	32,156	3,995	556	828	577	2,034
SALES MANAGERS, EXC. RETAIL TRADE	31,500	32,518	33,746	3,762	113	768	1,068	1,813
ADMINISTRATORS, PUBLIC INSPECTORS	69,656	75,419	78,786	7,496	884	2,597	1,037	2,568
HEALTH ADMINISTRATORS	14,388	16,955	18,001	1,925	328	699	254	644
INSPECTORS, EXC. CONSTRUCT., PUB. ADMIN.	9,338	10,635	11,152	864	159	322	138	245
SCHOOL ADMIN., ELEM., SECONDARY	15,517	15,983	16,178	1,162	60	526	192	384
OTHER PUBLIC ADMINISTRATORS	29,755	32,364	33,455	3,344	336	1,260	453	1,295

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Table A-3 continued

OCCUPATION	EMPLOYMENT 1974	EMPLOYMENT FY 1982 (B)	EMPLOYMENT 1985	AVERAGE ANNUAL OPENINGS 1974-1985 TOTAL	GROWTH (C)	SEPARATIONS (D)	GEOGRAPHIC TRANSFERS (E)	OCCUP. TRANS. (F)
OTHER MANAGERS, OFFICIALS, PROPRIETORS	597,321	593,460	591,844	55,249	498-	19,681	9,048	27,018
MANAGERS, SUPERINTENDANTS, BLDG.	18,635	19,901	20,431	1,992	163	973	199	657
OFFICE MANAGERS, N.E.C.	31,754	35,634	37,257	4,338	500	1,379	321	2,138
RESTAURANT, CAFE, BAR MANAGERS	42,056	39,619	38,599	3,825	314-	1,286	555	2,298
OTHER MANAGERS, ADMINISTRATORS	504,876	498,306	495,557	45,094	847-	16,043	7,973	21,925
SALES WORKERS	497,001	509,117	514,188	55,193	1,562	20,751	6,075	26,805
HUCKSTERS AND PEDDLERS	9,661	9,970	10,100	1,167	40	478	150	499
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS & UNDERWRITERS	40,376	40,065	39,935	3,641	40-	1,197	481	2,003
REAL ESTATE AGENTS, BROKERS	30,638	32,446	33,203	3,469	233	1,647	324	1,265
SALES REPRES. & SALES WORKERS, N.E.C.	416,326	426,636	430,950	46,916	1,329	17,429	5,120	23,038
CLERICAL WORKERS	1,615,625	1,729,295	1,776,859	210,234	14,658	94,791	16,747	84,038
STENOGRAPHERS, TYPISTS, SECRETARIES	491,222	549,761	574,255	66,634	7,548	38,073	5,097	15,916
SECRETARIES, LEGAL	16,988	21,076	22,787	2,787	527	1,438	253	569
SECRETARIES, MEDICAL	10,807	13,642	14,828	1,942	366	894	82	600
SECRETARIES, OTHER	324,646	371,641	391,305	44,515	6,060	25,819	4,088	8,548
STENOGRAPHERS	13,718	10,712	9,454	932	385-	816	11	493
TYPISTS	125,063	132,690	135,881	16,458	983	9,106	663	5,706
OFFICE MACHINE OPERATORS	75,453	70,771	68,811	7,438	604-	2,947	1,213	3,882
KEYPUNCH OPERATORS	26,507	20,201	17,562	1,571	813-	1,334	202	848
OTHER OFFICE MACHINE OPERATORS	48,946	50,570	51,249	5,867	209	1,613	1,011	3,034
OTHER CLERICAL WORKERS	1,048,950	1,108,763	1,133,793	136,161	7,713	53,771	10,437	64,240
BANK TELLERS	35,101	40,986	43,449	5,959	759	2,208	410	2,582
BILLING CLERKS	15,488	18,156	19,272	2,430	344	1,033	127	926
BOOKKEEPERS	180,089	173,776	171,135	16,489	814-	10,004	1,738	5,561
CASHIERS	88,170	92,932	94,925	11,869	614	5,400	558	5,297
CLERICAL SUPERVISORS, N.E.C.	26,569	29,209	30,314	3,348	340	1,168	409	1,431
COUNTER CLERKS, EXCEPT FOOD	27,635	29,187	29,837	3,669	200	1,426	379	1,664
ESTIMATORS, INVESTIGATORS, N.E.C.	38,119	40,759	41,863	4,987	340	1,671	408	2,568
EXPEDITERS, PRODUCTION CONTROLLERS	20,337	21,237	21,614	2,149	116	610	234	1,189
FILE CLERKS	43,809	41,463	40,482	4,604	302-	2,625	898	1,783
LIBRARY ATTENDANTS, ASSISTANTS	12,846	12,954	12,999	2,363	14	743	427	1,179
MAIL CARRIERS, POST OFFICE	27,421	26,316	25,853	1,557	143-	437	237	1,026
MAIL HANDLERS, EXC. POST OFFICE	21,485	22,664	23,158	2,384	152	1,033	181	1,518
MESSENGERS AND OFFICE HELPERS	14,667	12,388	11,434	1,213	294-	900	62	545
PAYROLL, TIME KEEPING CLERKS	20,397	21,832	22,433	2,426	185	1,084	196	961
POSTAL CLERKS	37,142	34,118	32,353	1,969	390-	927	136	1,296
RECEPTIONISTS	42,276	46,512	48,284	6,089	546	3,171	279	2,093
SHIPPING, RECEIVING CLERKS	44,773	45,071	45,195	3,748	38	1,187	315	2,208

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Table A-3 continued

OCCUPATION	EMPLOYMENT			AVERAGE ANNUAL OPENINGS 1974-1985				
	1974	FY 1982 (B)	1985	TOTAL	GROWTH (C)	SEPARATIONS (D)	GEOGRAPHIC TRANSFERS (E)	OCCUP. TRANS. (F)
STATISTICAL CLERKS	45,458	43,586	42,803	4,608	241-	2,233	262	2,354
STOCK CLERKS, STORE KEEPERS	42,095	44,974	46,178	4,835	371	1,226	450	2,788
TEACHER AIDES, EXC. MONITORS	24,589	26,421	27,188	2,985	236	1,138	79	1,532
TELEPHONE OPERATORS	41,762	37,291	35,420	3,586	577-	2,559	336	1,268
MISC. CLERICAL WORKERS, N.E.C.	198,722	246,931	267,104	42,392	6,217	10,988	2,716	22,471
CRAFT & KINDRED WORKERS	869,912	892,401	901,810	65,112	2,900	19,966	7,990	34,256
CONSTRUCTION CRAFT WORKERS	227,983	244,158	250,925	17,015	2,088	5,196	2,155	7,578
CARPENTERS & APPRENTICES	63,036	66,385	67,786	4,538	432	1,583	531	1,992
BRICKMASONS & STONEMASONS & APPRENT	11,232	11,677	11,863	752	57	193	70	432
CEMENT AND CONCRETE FINISHERS	4,293	4,563	4,676	246	35	83	32	96
ELECTRICIANS & APPRENTICES	44,165	48,014	49,624	3,545	496	841	720	1,488
EXCAVATING, GRADING MACH. OPERATORS EXC. BULLDOZER	14,635	19,580	21,535	1,741	627	334	78	702
PAINTERS, CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE	34,209	32,118	31,243	1,800	270-	914	225	931
PLUMBERS AND PIPEFITTERS & APPRENT.	33,085	36,721	38,243	2,418	469	737	257	955
ROOFERS AND SLATERS	5,679	6,286	6,540	534	78	104	113	239
STRUCTURAL METAL CRAFT WORKERS	5,738	5,993	6,100	474	33	111	90	240
CONSTRUCTION CRAFTS, N.E.C.	11,911	12,901	13,315	966	128	296	39	503
BLUE-COLLAR SUPERVISORS, N.E.C.	125,755	130,124	131,952	10,912	563	3,322	1,171	5,856
METALWORKING CRAFTS EXC. MECHANICS	75,162	75,050	75,002	5,672	15-	1,550	623	3,514
MACHINISTS & APPRENTICES	24,205	23,173	22,741	2,129	133-	478	255	1,529
MILLWRIGHTS	4,847	5,133	5,252	438	37	114	51	236
SHEET METAL WORKERS, TINSMITHS	11,137	10,724	10,551	671	53-	177	107	440
TOOL & DIEMAKERS & APPRENT.	14,279	14,707	14,886	907	55	293	103	456
METAL CRAFTS, N.E.C.	20,694	21,313	21,572	1,528	80	488	107	853
MECHANICS, REPAIRERS, INSTALLERS	217,537	233,261	239,840	17,854	2,028	4,078	2,472	9,286
AIR COND., HEATING & REFRIG.	19,139	22,177	23,448	1,737	392	370	288	687
AIRCRAFT: MECHANICS AND REPAIRERS	8,790	9,831	10,267	881	134	118	157	472
AUTO MECHANICS & APPRENT.	67,725	73,438	75,829	5,219	737	1,177	661	2,644
HEAVY EQUIP. MECH. INCL. DIESEL	52,340	53,089	53,402	3,345	97	1,125	637	1,486
HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCE MECHANICS	11,330	12,567	13,085	950	160	250	88	452
RADIO, TELEVISION REPAIRERS	10,142	11,894	12,627	1,066	226	198	71	571
RAILROAD, CAR SHOP REPAIRERS	4,711	4,093	3,834	135	80-	88	16	111
OTHER MECHANICS AND REPAIRERS	43,360	46,172	47,348	4,532	363	752	554	2,863

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Table A-3 continued

OCCUPATION	EMPLOYMENT			AVERAGE ANNUAL OPENINGS 1974-1985				
	1974	FY 1982 (B)	1985	TOTAL	GROWTH (C)	SEPARATIONS (D)	GEOGRAPHIC TRANSFERS (E)	OCCUP. TRANS. (F)
PRINTING TRADES CRAFT WORKERS	45,938	40,585	38,345	2,293	690-	1,075	309	1,599
COMPOSITORS AND TYPESETTERS	19,164	15,630	14,151	928	456-	509	125	750
PRINTING PRESS OPERATORS	17,310	16,348	15,946	655	124-	305	98	376
OTHER PRINTING CRAFTS	9,464	8,607	8,248	709	111-	261	86	473
TRANSPORTATION, PUB. UTIL. CRAFT WORKERS	52,850	52,471	52,312	2,853	49-	613	196	2,093
TELEPHONE INSTALLERS, REPAIRERS	38,224	37,904	37,770	2,050	41-	385	152	1,554
OTHER TRANSP. CRAFTS	14,626	14,567	14,542	803	8-	228	44	539
OTHER CRAFT & KINDRED WORKERS	124,687	116,752	113,434	8,503	1,023-	4,132	1,064	4,330
BAKERS	13,346	12,224	11,755	672	145-	377	73	367
CABINETMAKERS	6,279	5,401	5,034	338	113-	192	27	232
CRANE, DERRICK, & HOIST OPERATORS	9,552	9,322	9,226	611	30-	202	47	392
DECORATORS, WINDOW DRESSERS	6,921	6,791	6,737	737	17-	279	149	326
INSPECTORS, OTHER THAN LUMBER	11,404	10,992	10,819	899	53-	325	110	517
STATIONARY ENGINEERS	13,365	12,434	12,045	896	120-	406	187	423
TAILORS	12,435	10,050	9,052	465	308-	522	20	231
UPHOLSTERERS	4,679	4,461	4,370	345	28-	199	45	129
CRAFT & KINDRED WORKERS, N.E.C.	46,706	45,077	44,396	3,539	210-	1,630	406	1,713
OPERATIVES, EXC. TRANSPORT	734,083	689,488	670,827	56,757	5,751-	25,963	4,087	32,458
SEMISKILLED METALWORKING	76,457	74,842	74,166	4,724	208-	1,731	260	2,941
PUNCH & STAMPING PRESS OPERS.	8,025	7,457	7,219	502	73-	240	22	313
SOLDERERS	3,663	2,508	2,024	161	149-	126	13	171
WELDERS AND FLAME CUTTERS	28,527	30,306	31,051	1,888	229	568	121	970
OTHER SEMISKILLED METALWORKING OPERS.	36,242	34,571	33,872	2,173	215-	797	104	1,487
SEMISKILLED TEXTILE OPERATIVES	14,481	11,322	10,000	967	407-	514	138	722
SPINNERS, TWISTERS, WINDERS	1,590	1,452	1,394	144	18-	82	0	80
OTHER TEXTILE OPERATIVES	12,891	9,870	8,606	822	390-	432	138	642
SEMISKILLED PACKING, INSPECTING	112,906	112,414	112,208	9,409	63-	4,490	596	4,386
CHECKERS, EXAMINERS, ETC., MFG.	47,750	50,495	51,643	4,249	354	1,774	303	1,818
PACKERS, WRAPPERS, & PRODUCE GRADERS	57,135	53,588	52,104	4,362	457-	2,300	268	2,251
OTHER SEMISKILLED PACKING, INSPECTING	8,021	8,331	8,461	798	40	416	25	317
OTHER OPERATIVES, EXC. TRANSPORT	530,239	490,910	474,453	41,659	5,071-	19,228	3,093	24,409
ASSEMBLERS	75,934	78,103	79,110	7,401	280	2,903	391	3,827
BOTTLING & CANNING OPERATIVES	3,353	2,977	2,820	200	48-	96	33	119
CLOTHING IRONERS AND PRESSERS	17,086	12,714	10,884	572	564-	602	64	470
CUTTING OPERATIVES, N.E.C.	22,428	20,578	19,804	1,488	239-	678	185	864
DRESSMAKERS, EXC. FACTORY	8,839	7,609	7,095	755	159-	556	99	259

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Table A-3 continued

OCCUPATION	EMPLOYMENT			AVERAGE ANNUAL OPENINGS 1974-1985				
	1974	FY 1982 (B)	1985	TOTAL	GROWTH (C)	SEPARATIONS (D)	GEOGRAPHIC TRANSFERS (E)	OCCUP. TRANS. (F)
DRILLERS, EARTH	2,485	2,661	2,735	239	23	57	37	122
FILERS, POLISHERS, SANDERS, BUFFERS	9,340	7,991	7,426	525	174-	235	56	408
GARAGE WORKERS, GAS STATION ATTENDANT	20,099	19,221	18,854	2,221	113-	335	211	1,788
LAUNDRY, DRY CLEANING OPERATORS, N.E.C.	16,283	15,347	14,955	1,228	121-	704	31	614
MEAT CUTTERS, BUTCHERS, EXC. MFG.	21,744	20,180	19,525	1,096	202-	592	141	565
MEAT CUTTERS, BUTCHERS	2,124	1,834	1,713	215	37-	49	42	161
PAINTERS, MFG. ARTICLES	10,073	9,020	8,580	535	136-	225	90	406
PHOTOGRAPHIC PROCESS WORKERS	11,162	11,806	12,076	1,069	83	349	59	578
SAILORS AND DECKHANDS	3,348	2,572	2,247	81	100-	65	13	103
SAWYERS	4,075	3,798	3,682	409	36-	115	34	296
SEWERS AND STITCHERS	109,976	93,137	86,093	5,941	2,171-	5,970	559	1,583
FURNACE TENDERS & STOKERS, EXC. METAL	7,845	7,227	6,988	445	80-	215	79	231
MACHINE OPER., MISC. SPECIFIED	80,947	75,639	73,418	7,265	684-	2,352	378	5,219
OPERATIVES, N.E.C.	103,098	98,496	96,570	9,924	593-	3,130	591	6,796
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	264,042	263,393	264,122	28,117	84-	5,405	1,194	15,602
BUS DRIVERS	29,200	29,227	29,239	2,230	4	706	88	1,432
DELIVERY AND ROUTE WORKERS	72,155	72,331	72,405	5,770	23	1,334	362	4,051
FORK LIFT, TOW MOTOR OPER.	16,744	17,149	17,318	1,664	52	258	34	1,320
TRUCK DRIVERS	92,109	92,021	91,984	7,168	11-	1,566	552	5,061
OTHER TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES	53,834	52,665	52,176	3,286	151-	1,541	158	1,738
SERVICE WORKERS	995,180	1,052,610	1,076,841	102,470	7,406	48,814	7,604	38,646
CLEANING SERVICE WORKERS	202,699	215,110	220,303	21,412	1,600	9,729	1,053	9,030
LODGING QURTS. CLEANERS, EXC. PRIVATE H'SHLD.	15,768	17,381	18,056	1,921	208	1,087	70	556
BUILDING INTERIOR CLEANERS, N.E.C.	92,259	101,753	105,728	10,198	1,224	4,700	407	3,867
JANITORS AND SEXTONS	94,672	95,976	96,521	9,293	168	3,942	576	4,607
FOOD SERVICE WORKERS	270,465	283,636	289,434	28,867	1,724	12,118	2,275	12,750
BARTENDERS	23,421	25,413	26,247	2,417	257	864	127	1,169
COOKS, EXC. PRIVATE	62,637	68,775	71,343	6,863	791	2,496	550	3,026
DISHWASHERS	14,130	14,291	14,358	1,290	21	412	100	757
FOOD COUNTER, FOUNTAIN WORKERS	36,569	37,523	37,922	3,936	123	1,749	263	1,801
WAITERS	86,611	91,045	92,901	9,299	572	4,630	1,001	3,096
FOOD WORKERS, N.E.C., EXC. PRIVATE	47,097	46,791	46,663	5,063	39-	1,967	234	2,901
HEALTH SERVICE WORKERS	154,126	198,687	217,333	24,379	5,746	10,948	1,594	6,091
DENTAL ASSISTANTS	9,618	11,341	12,062	1,492	222	794	34	442
HEALTH AIDES, EXCEPT NURSING	17,890	21,667	23,247	3,146	487	1,208	238	1,213
NURSING AIDES, ORDERLIES & ATTEN.	88,755	111,813	121,462	12,846	2,973	5,624	783	3,466
PRACTICAL NURSES	37,863	53,866	60,562	6,895	2,064	3,322	539	970

CONTINUED

Table A-3 continued

OCCUPATION	EMPLOYMENT			AVERAGE ANNUAL OPENINGS 1974-1985				
	1974	FY 1982 (B)	1985	TOTAL	GROWTH (C)	SEPARATIONS (D)	GEOGRAPHIC TRANSFERS (E)	OCCUP. TRANS. (F)
PERSONAL SERVICE WORKERS	130,402	130,585	130,263	12,760	13-	7,481	1,320	3,972
ATTEN., RECREATION, AMUSEMENT	6,512	6,835	7,054	721	67	272	68	314
ATTEN., PERSONAL SERVICES, N.E.C.	12,553	10,977	10,317	1,021	203-	752	165	307
BARBERS	11,320	10,624	10,340	636	89-	491	32	202
CHILD CARE WORKERS, EXC. PRIVATE	19,497	22,906	24,335	2,685	440	1,328	92	825
ELEVATOR OPERATORS	13,430	9,686	8,119	419	481-	573	87	242
HAIRDRESSERS, COSMETOLOGISTS	36,317	37,051	37,358	3,288	95	2,193	296	704
HOUSEKEEPERS, EXC. PRIVATE	9,098	8,625	8,427	1,124	61-	478	155	552
PERSONAL SERVICE WORKERS, N.E.C.	21,875	23,594	24,313	2,867	222	1,394	425	826
PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS	162,518	173,857	177,459	11,356	1,356	4,028	1,075	4,927
FIRE FIGHTERS	22,219	22,640	22,816	771	54	261	136	340
GUARDS (CROSSING GUARDS & WATCHMEN)	65,721	64,538	64,843	4,840	155-	2,863	452	1,678
POLICE AND DETECTIVES	70,648	81,246	85,681	5,217	1,367	763	487	2,600
SHERIFFS, BAILIFFS AND MARSHALLS	3,930	4,613	4,899	538	88	141	0	309
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	74,970	51,633	41,869	5,664	3,009-	4,510	287	1,876
CHILD CARE WORKERS	22,900	15,758	12,778	1,299	921-	1,432	63	725
CLEANERS & SERVANTS, PRIVATE	39,610	27,626	22,412	1,776	1,545-	2,526	166	829
OTHER PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	12,460	8,249	6,687	589	543-	752	58	322
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	293,559	297,947	299,798	29,173	568	6,496	2,221	19,868
CONSTRUCTION LABR., EXC. CARPENTERS HELPER	51,852	53,022	53,595	5,535	177	957	371	4,030
FREIGHT, MATERIAL HANDLERS	55,792	53,039	51,958	3,736	349-	1,006	425	2,654
GARBAGE COLLECTORS	14,942	17,742	18,984	1,298	367	219	71	641
GARDENERS, GROUNDKEEPERS, EXC. FARM	37,971	41,297	42,689	5,563	429	1,487	165	1,487
LONGSHORE WORKERS & STEVEDORES	8,863	6,785	5,915	146	268-	183	68	163
STOCK HANDLERS	55,125	58,659	59,287	7,940	378	943	755	5,864
VEHICLE WASHERS, EQUIP. CLEANERS	11,283	10,634	10,362	769	84-	226	85	542
WAREHOUSE LABORERS, N.E.C.	6,623	5,737	5,366	515	114-	118	75	636
OTHER LABORERS	51,288	51,532	51,634	5,665	31	1,357	206	4,071
FARMERS AND FARM WORKERS	96,805	89,062	86,660	8,583	740-	5,318	410	5,595
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	42,716	41,345	40,772	3,549	177-	1,824	124	1,773
FARM LABORERS, FARM SUPERVISORS	52,089	47,717	45,888	5,033	564-	1,494	286	3,817

Table A-3 continued

A. THIS EMPLOYMENT CONCEPT DIFFERS FROM BOTH THE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT AND TOTAL RESIDENT EMPLOYED SERIES. THE EMPLOYMENT FIGURES REPRESENT NUMBER OF PERSONS (NOT JOBS) BY PLACE OF WORK. TOTAL EMPLOYMENT WAS DERIVED BY ADJUSTING NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT, USING NATIONAL RATIOS, TO ELIMINATE MULTIPLE JOBHOLDING AND ADDING PERSONS WITH A JOB, BUT NOT ON EMPLOYER PAYROLLS. ESTIMATES WERE MADE OF SELF-EMPLOYED AND UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, DOMESTICS, AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS.
B. FIGURES FOR 1982 ARE SIMPLE LINEAR INTERPOLATIONS OF 1974 AND 1985 DATA, AND SHOULD NOT BE INTERPRETED AS REPRESENTING CYCLICAL FLUCTUATIONS IN THE ECONOMY.
C. CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT 1974-1985, DIVIDED BY 11.
D. OPENINGS RESULTING FROM RETIREMENTS, DEATHS, WOMEN LEAVING THE LABOR FORCE TO RAISE FAMILIES, AND OTHER LABOR FORCE SEPARATIONS.
E. OPENINGS RESULTING FROM THE MOVEMENT OF WORKERS OUT OF THE GIVEN AREA TO ANOTHER AREA.
F. OPENINGS RESULTING FROM THE MOVEMENT OF WORKERS OUT OF THE GIVEN OCCUPATION TO ANOTHER OCCUPATION. OCCUP. TRANS. IS THE ABBREVIATION FOR OCCUPATIONAL TRANSFERS.

NOTE: FIGURES ARE PRESENTED IN UNITS AND THUS IMPLY A LEVEL OF ACCURACY FAR BEYOND THE ESTIMATING AND PROJECTION TECHNIQUES. THEREFORE, SUCH NUMBERS ARE TO BE REGARDED AS APPROXIMATIONS. THE FIGURES SHOULD BE USED AS INDICATORS OF RELATIVE EMPLOYMENT LEVELS AND GROWTH.
DETAIL MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS BECAUSE OF ROUNDING.